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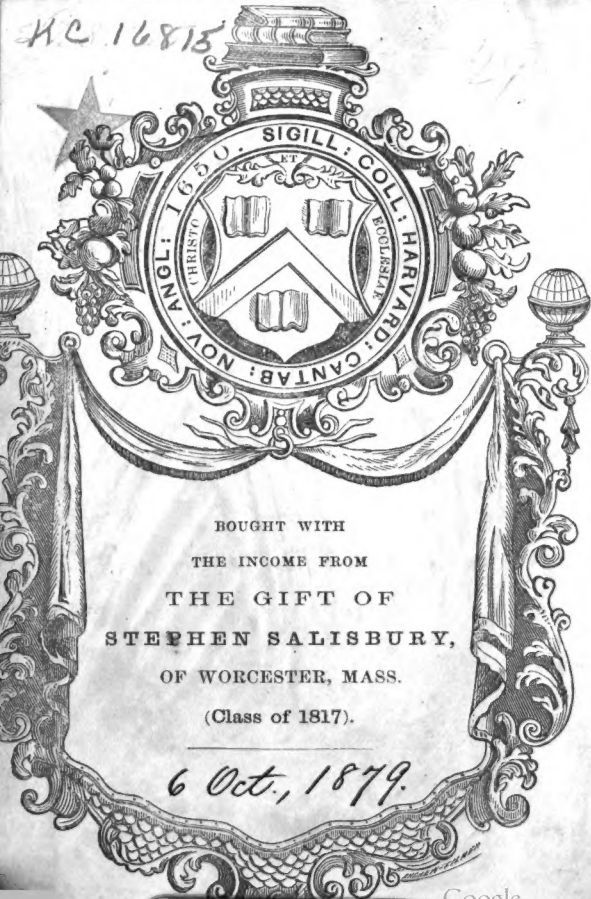
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THE
EPISTLES
AND
ARS POETICA

Quintus ^{OF} *Horatius Flaccus*
HORACE.

WITH SHORT ENGLISH NOTES
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

OXFORD,
AND 377, STRAND, LONDON ;
JAMES PARKER AND CO.

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A LIST OF THE CHIEF GRAMMATICAL AND METRICAL PECULIARITIES IN THE SA- TIRES, EPISTLES, AND ARS POETICA.

I. *Words used only by Horace*: abstes, A. P. 362; assidet, (see) E. i. 5. 14; delassare, S. i. 1. 14; delitigat, A. P. 94; denormat, S. ii. 6. 9; depugis, E. i. 2. 93; diludia, E. i. 19. 47; emetat, E. i. 6. 21; forsit, S. i. 6. 49; iambeis, A. P. 253; impariter, A. P. 75; incastigatum, E. i. 10. 45; insolabiliter, E. i. 14. 8; juvenenter, A. P. 246; læve, E. i. 7. 52; perditur, S. ii. 6. 69; prætexta (for prætextata), A. P. 288; præcanum, E. i. 20. 24; prodocet, E. i. 1. 55; scurror, E. i. 17. 19; socialiter, A. P. 288; sonaturum, S. i. 4. 44.

II. *Words and forms rarely found.*

1. *Words*: addoce, E. i. 5. 18; amat (= is wont), E. i. 14. 9; cerritus, S. ii. 3. 278; cinctutus, A. P. 50; dignosco, E. i. 15. 29; exspes, A. P. 20; fabricare, S. i. 3. 92; immemorata, E. i. 19. 33; incogitare, E. ii. 1. 122; lama, E. i. 13. 10; numerabilis, A. P. 206; opulentet, E. i. 16. 2; optivus, E. ii. 2. 101; popino, S. ii. 7. 39; prodigialiter, A. P. 29; putescit, S. ii. 3. 194; supervacuum, A. P. 337; tesqua, E. i. 14. 19.

2. *Forms*: avellier, S. i. 2. 104; conscriptus, A. P. 314; curarier, E. ii. 2. 151; domo (*dative*), E. i. 10. 13; faterier, E. ii. 2. 148; fide (*dative*), S. i. 3. 95; iaviv

deri, A. P. 56 ; labier, E. ii. 1. 94 ; laudarier, S. i. 2. 35 ; lavimus, S. i. 5. 24 ; prece, A. P. 395 ; Rhenum (*adj.*), A. P. 17 ; sectarier, S. i. 2. 78 ; torquerier, S. ii. 8. 67 ; see also xvii.

IV. *Singular for plural*: ipse meique vescor, S. ii. 6. 65 ; multa prece, Ep. i. 13. 18.

VI. 1. *Adjectives used for adverbs.*

a. *Of time*: nocturnus legerit, S. i. 3. 117 ; vesperinus pete, E. i. 6. 20 ; serus admovit, E. ii. 1. 161.

β. *Of manner*: acutum cernis, S. i. 3. 26 ; domesticus otior, S. i. 6. 28 ; rara fertur, S. i. 7. 27, and A. P. 259 ; multus fluens, S. i. 7. 28 ; citus subscribe, S. i. 10. 92 ; malum responset, S. ii. 4. 18 ; fortis age, E. i. 6. 30 ; facetus adopta, E. i. 6. 55 ; candidus imperti, E. i. 6. 68 ; mirari tacitus, E. i. 7. 62 ; feret inconcinnus, E. i. 17. 29 ; lividus odit, E. ii. 1. 89 ; blandus implorat, E. ii. 1. 135 ; quietus cœpit, E. ii. 1. 162 ; commodus arcessas, E. ii. 1. 227 ; prodigus emit, E. ii. 1. 238, and ii. 2. 195 ; sævus jurgares, E. ii. 2. 21 ; invitus facias, E. ii. 2. 196 ; incestus moverit, A. P. 472. Add, multum celer, S. ii. 3. 147 ; E. i. 10. 3 ; E. ii. 2. 62, and multum cessat, A. P. 357 ; levius miser, S. ii. 7. 19.

2. ——— *for genitive*: Stertinium acumen, E. 12. 20.

4. ——— *in bilis used actively*: flebilis, A. P. 123.

VII. 1. *Intransitive verbs used transitively*: latrare, S. ii. 1. 85 ; E. i. 2. 66 ; manare, E. i. 19. 44 ; stillare, A. P. 430 ; expalluit, E. i. 3. 10 ; see also xii. 2.

2. *Deponent participles used passively*: venerata, S. ii. 2. 124.

3. *Passive part. actively*: pransus, A. P. 340 ; S. i. 6. 127 ; impransus, S. ii. 3. 259.

VIII. *Conjunctions* : non for ne, S. ii. 5. 91; E. i. 18. 72; A. P. 460.

IX. 2. *Nominative for vocative* : Pompilius sanguis, A. P. 292; O ego lævus, A. P. 391.

X. 1. *Genitive for ablative, &c. after pauper*, S. i. 1. 79; ii. 3. 242; integer, S. ii. 3. 65 and 220; liber, A. P. 212; timidus, A. P. 18; indoctus, A. P. 380; solers, A. P. 407; docilis, S. ii. 2. 52; benignus, S. ii. 3. 3; brevis, ii. 6. 97; redis mutatæ frontis, S. ii. 8. 84.

2. ——— *partitive* : si quod honesti, S. i. 2. 85; vanis rerum, S. ii. 2. 25; alios deorum, S. ii. 2. 60; animi, S. ii. 3. 201; fictis rerum, S. ii. 8. 3; vilia rerum, E. i. 17. 21; abdita rerum, A. P. 49.

3. ——— *after purgatum*, S. ii. 3. 27; invidit, S. ii. 6. 84; scribe, E. i. 9. 13.

4. ——— *by attraction* : alii quorum virorum, S. i. 4. 2.

XI. 1. *Dative for ablative after differre*, S. i. 4. 48; discrepare, S. i. 6. 92; E. ii. 2. 193; distare, E. i. 18. 4; discordo, E. ii. 2. 194; diversus, E. i. 18. 5; secernere, S. i. 6. 63; interpellare, S. i. 6. 127; surripere, S. ii. 3. 283; decedere, E. ii. 2. 213; pugnata tibi, E. i. 10. 25; scribuntur, E. i. 19. 3.

2. ——— *for accusative* : egerit Orco, S. ii. 5. 49; Romæ rapis, S. ii. 6. 23; *note*, idem facit occidenti, A. P. 467.

XII. 1. *Accusative of part* : suspensi oculos, S. i. 6. 74; curatus capillos, E. i. 1. 94; comas vincti, E. ii. 1. 110; confusa genus, E. ii. 1. 195; peruncti ora, A. P. 277; purgor bilem, A. P. 312.

2. ——— *cognate* : saltare Cyclopa, S. i. 5. 63; Satyrum movetur, E. ii. 1. 125; magna sonabit, S. i. 6. 43; coronari Olympia, E. i. 1. 50; insanire solennia, E. i. 1. 101; properemus studium, E. i. 3. 28; cœnare olus, E. i. 5. 2; pranderet olus, E. i. 17. 13.

3. *adverbial*: cætera gemelli, E. i. 10. 3; cætera lætus, E. i. 10. 50. *Note* oluerunt vina, E. i. 19. 5.

XIII. 1. *Ablative with ab omitted, after curatus*, E. i. 1. 94; laudatus, S. ii. 1. 84; dictata, E. i. 18. 13.

2. ——— *after stupet*, S. i. 4. 28; S. ii. 2. 5; on servo melius, S. i. 1. 97, &c.; cf. Zumpt, 484. *Note* canus ab illis, S. i. 4. 129; alium sapiente, E. i. 16. 20.

XIV. 1. *Infinitive after adjectives*: cautus, S. i. 6. 50; comis, S. i. 10. 4; dignus, S. i. 4. 3, i. 4. 25; durus, S. i. 4. 8; doctus, S. i. 4. 19; celer, E. i. 10. 25; firmus, E. i. 17. 47; idoneus, E. i. 16. 12; sævus, E. i. 15. 30; piger, S. i. 4. 12; fortis, S. ii. 7. 85; ridiculus, S. ii. 8. 24; indignus, E. i. 4. 35; pernix, A. P. 165; utilis, A. P. 204.

2. ——— *for supine, &c., after verbs*: adimam cantare, E. i. 19. 9; aufer terrere, S. ii. 7. 43; festinat componere, E. i. 2. 11; inducit vixisse, S. i. 2. 21; interpellet durare, S. i. 6. 128; invideant apparere, S. i. 2. 100; relinquo haurire, S. i. 1. 52; sumit scribere, E. i. 3. 7; responsare hortatur, E. i. 1. 68. *Note* dictus lenire, A. P. 393.

XVI. *Hendiadys*: differtum forum populumque, E. i. 6. 59; nubes et inania, A. P. 230.

XVII. *Syncope*: soldo, S. i. 2. 113; ii. 5. 65; caldior, S. i. 3. 53; surpite, S. ii. 3. 283; periculum, S. ii. 7. 73; valdius, E. i. 9. 6; A. P. 321; lamna, E. i. 15. 36; erepsemus, S. i. 5. 79; divisisse, S. ii. 3. 169; submosses, S. i. 9. 48; surrexe, S. i. 9. 73; evasti, S. ii. 7. 68.

XVIII. *Attraction*: alii quorum virorum, S. i. 4. 2; iudice quo nosti, S. i. 6. 15; cujus odorem olei, S. ii. 2. 59.

XIX. *Miscellaneous*: sententia dia Catonis, S. i. 2. 32; virtus Scipiadæ, S. ii. 1. 72; sapientia Læti, S. ii. 1. 72;

regum fortunas, S. ii. 1. 191; Valeri genus, S. i. 6. 12; nemo ut, S. i. 1. 108; dedisses—nil erat, S. i. 3. 17; quidquid incoluit nemo, S. i. 6. 1; quo ne, S. ii. 1. 37; mare hiemat, S. ii. 2. 17; durare probantes, E. i. 1. 82; plus nimio, E. i. 10. 30; natus fefellit, E. i. 17. 10.

XX. *Tmesis*: post omnia ponas, S. i. 1. 86; circum—vectori, S. i. 6. 58; quando consumet cunque, S. i. 9. 33; qui—cunque, S. ii. 5. 51; quo bone circa, S. ii. 6. 95.

XXI. *Quantity*: vetō, S. i. 1. 104; cf. S. i. 6. 119, i. 9. 2, i. 9. 17, i. 9. 67; cavē, S. ii. 3. 38; annuērunt, S. i. 10. 45; dedērunt, E. i. 4. 7; Sidōnio, S. i. 10. 26; palūs, A. P. 65. *Syllables are lengthened by arsis in* S. i. 4. 82, i. 9. 21, ii. 3. 1.

XXII. *Synærezis*: nīhilō, S. i. 5. 67; vīndēmiātor, S. i. 7. 30; cērēa, S. i. 8. 43; dēērō, S. i. 9. 56; ii. 1. 17; Nasidienī, S. ii. 8. 1; antēis, E. i. 2. 70; dēēst, E. i. 12. 24; vēmēmēns, E. ii. 2. 120.

XXIII. *Dlæresis*: suētæ, S. i. 8. 17.

XXIV. *Miscellaneous*: *que* is elided at the end of a line in S. i. 4. 96; *ve*, in S. i. 6. 102; *unum quemque*, A. P. 290, and *internoscere*, A. P. 424, are divided in two lines.

Q. HORATII FLACCI
E P I S T O L A R U M
LIBER PRIMUS.

~~~~~  
EPISTOLA I.—AD MÆCENATEM.

PRIMA dicte mihi, summa dicende Camena,  
Spectatum satis et donatum jam rude quæris,  
Mæcenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo:  
Non eadem est ætas, non mens. Veianius, armis  
Herculis ad postem fixis, latet abditus agro,  
Ne populum extrema toties exoret arena.  
Est mihi purgatam crebro qui personet aurem:  
Solve senescentem mature sanus equum, ne  
Peccet ad extremum ridendus et ilia ducat.  
Nunc itaque et versus et cetera ludicra pono, 10  
Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo et omnis in hoc sum;  
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim.  
Ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter:  
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,  
Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes.  
Nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis,  
Virtutis veræ custos rigidusque satelles;  
Nunc in Aristippi furtim præcepta relabor,  
Et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor.  
Ut nox longa, quibus mentitur amica, diesque 20  
Longa videtur opus debentibus, ut piger annus

Pupillis, quos dura premit custodia matrum,  
 Sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, quæ spem  
 Consiliumque morantur agendi naviter id, quod  
 Æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque,  
 Æque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit.  
 Restat, ut his ego me ipse regam solerque elementis:  
 Non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus,  
 Non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi;  
 Nec, quia desperes invicti membra Glyconis, 30  
 Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragta.  
 Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.  
 Fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus:  
 Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem  
 Possis et magnam morbi deponere partem.  
 Laudis amore tumes: sunt certa piacula, quæ te  
 Ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello.  
 Invidus, iracundus, iners, vinosus, amator.  
 Nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit,  
 Si modo culturæ patientem commodet aurem. 40  
 Virtus est vitium fugere et sapientia prima  
 Stultitia caruisse. Vides, quæ maxima credis  
 Esse mala, exiguum censum turpemque repulsam,  
 Quanto devites animi capitisque labore;  
 Impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos,  
 Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes:  
 Ne cures ea, quæ stulte miraris et optas,  
 Discere et audire et meliori credere non vis?  
 Quis circum pagos et circum compita pugnax  
 Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui spes, 50  
 Cui sit conditio dulcis sine pulvere palmæ?  
 Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.  
 "O cives, cives, quærenda pecunia primum est;  
 Virtus post nummos." Hæc Janus summus ab imo  
 Prodocet, hæc recinunt juvenes dictata senesque  
 Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.  
 Est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque,

Sed quadringentis sex septem millia desunt:  
 Plebs eris. At pueri ludentes, "Rex eris," aiunt,  
 "Si recte facies." Hic murus æneus esto : 60

Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.  
 Roscia, dic sodes, melior lex, an puerorum est  
 Nenia, quæ regnum recte facientibus offert,  
 Et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis?  
 Isne tibi melius suadet, qui rem facias, rem,  
 Si possis, recte, si non, quocunque modo rem,  
 Ut propius spectes lacrimosa poemata Pupî,  
 An qui Fortunæ te responsare superbæ  
 Liberum et erectum præsens hortatur et aptat?  
 Quod si me populus Romanus forte roget, cur 70  
 Non, ut porticibus, sic judiciis fruar isdem,  
 Nec sequar aut fugiam, quæ diligit ipse vel odit,  
 Olim quod vulpes ægroto cauta leoni  
 Respondit, referam : "Quia me vestigia terrent,  
 Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum."  
 Bellua multorum es capitum. Nam quid sequar aut  
 quem?

Pars hominum gestit conducere publica, sunt qui  
 Crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras,  
 Excipiantque senes, quos in vivaria mittant;  
 Multis occulto crescit res fœnore. Verum 80  
 Esto aliis alios rebus studiisque teneri :

Iidem eadem possunt horam durare probantes?  
 "Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis præluet amœnis,"  
 Si dixit dives, lacus et mare sentit amorem  
 Festinantis heri; cui si vitiosa libido  
 Fecerit auspicium: cras ferramenta Teanum  
 Tolletis, fabri. Lectus genialis in aula est:  
 Nil ait esse prius, melius nil cœlibe vita;  
 Si non est, jurat bene solis esse maritis.  
 Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo? 90  
 Quid pauper? Ride: mutat cœnacula, lectos,  
 Balnea, tonsores, conducto navigio æque  
 Nauseat ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis,

Si curatus inæquali tonsore capillos  
 Occurri, rides; si forte subucula pexæ  
 Trita subest tunicæ vel si toga dissidet impar,  
 Rides: quid, mea, quum pugnat sententia secum,  
 Quod petiit spernit, repetit quod nuper omisit,  
 Æstuat et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto,  
 Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis? 100  
 Insanire putas sollemnia me neque rides,  
 Nec medici credis nec curatoris agere  
 A prætore dati, rerum tutela mearum  
 Quum sis, et prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem  
 De te pendentis, te respicientis amici.  
 Ad summam; sapiens uno minor est Jove, dives,  
 Liber, honoratus, pulcher, rex denique regum;  
 Præcipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est.

## EPISTOLA II.—AD LOLLIUM.

TROJANI belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,  
 Dum tu declamas Romæ, Præneste relegi;  
 Qui, quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,  
 Planius ac melius Chrysisippo et Crantore dicit.  
 Cur ita crediderim, nisi quid te detinet, audi.  
 Fabula, qua Paridis propter narratur amorem  
 Græcia Barbariæ lento collisâ duello,  
 Stultorum regum et populorum continet æstus.  
 Antenor censet belli præcidere causam.  
 Quid Paris? Ut salvus regnet vivatque beatus, 10  
 Cogi posse negat. Nestor componere lites  
 Inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden;  
 Hunc amor, ira quidem communiter urit utrumque.  
 [Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achiivi.]  
 Seditio, dolis, scelere atque libidine et ira  
 Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra.  
 Rursus, quid virtus et quid sapientia possit,



Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen,  
 Qui domitor Trojæ multorum providus urbes  
 Et mores hominum inspexit, latumque per æquor, 20  
 Dum sibi, dum sociis reditum parat, aspera multa  
 Pertulit, adversis rerum immersabilis undis.

Sirenæ voces et Circæ pocula nosti;  
 Quæ si cum sociis stultus cupidusque bibisset,  
 Sub domina meretrice fuisset turpis et excors,  
 Vixisset canis immundus vel amica luto sus.

Nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati,  
 Sponsi Penelopæ, nebulones, Alcinoique

[In cute curanda plus æquo operata juvenus]  
 Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, et 30  
 Ad strepitum citharæ cessatum ducere curam.

Ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones:

Ut te ipsum serves, non expergisceris? [Atqui

Si noles sanus, curres hydropicus]; et nunc

Posces ante diem librum cum lumine, [si non

Intendes animum studiis et rebus honestis,

Invidia vel amore vigil torquebere.] Nam cur,

Quæ lædunt oculum, festinas demere; si quid

Est animum, differs curandi tempus in annum?

[Dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet] sapere aude;] 40

Incipe. [Qui recte vivendi prorogat horam,

Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis]; at ille

Labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

Quæritur argentum puerisque beata creandis

Uxor, et incultæ pacantur vomere silvæ:

[Quod satis est cui contingit, nihil amplius optet.]

Non domus et fundus, non æris acervus et auri

Ægroto domini deduxit corpore febres,

Non animo curas. [Valeat possessor oportet,

Si comportatis rebus bene cogitat uti.] 50

Qui cupit aut metuit, juvat illum sic domus et res,

Ut lippum pictæ tabulæ, fomenta podagram,

Auriculas citharæ collecta sorde dolentes.

[Sincerum est nisi yas, quodcunque infundis, acescit.]

[Sperne voluptates;] nocet empta dolore voluptas.]

[Semper avarus eget;] certum voto pete finem.

[Invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis]

Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni

Majus tormentum. Qui non moderabitur iræ,  
Infectum volet esse, dolor quod suaserit et mens, 60

Dum pœnas odio per vim festinat inulto.

[Ira furor brevis est;] animum rege, qui nisi paret, |

Imperat; hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena.

Fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister

Ire viam, qua monstret eques; venaticus ex quo

Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula,

Militat in silvis catulus. Nunc|adbibe puro. ?

Pectore verba, puer,|nunc|te melioribus offer.]

[Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem

Testa diu.] Quod si cessas aut strenuus anteis, 70

Nec tardum opperior nec præcedentibus insto.

### EPISTOLA III.—AD JULIUM FLORUM.

JULI Flore, quibus terrarum militet oris

Claudius Augusti privignus, scire laboro.

Thracane vos Hebrusque nivali compede vinctus,

An freta vicinas inter currentia turres,

An pingues Asiæ campi collesque morantur?

Quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hoc quoque curo.

Quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit?

Bella quis et paces longum diffundit in ævum?

Quid Titius Romana brevi venturus in ora?

Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, 10

Fastidire lacus et rivos ausus apertos.

Ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Fidibusne Latinis

Thebanos aptare modos studet auspice Musa,

An tragica desævit et ampullatur in arte?

Quid mihi Celsus agit? monitus multumque monendus,  
 Privatas ut quærat opes et tangere vitet  
 Scripta, Palatinus quæcunque recepit Apollo;  
 Ne, si forte suas repetitum venerit olim  
 Grex avium plumas, moveat cornicula risum  
 Furtivis nudata coloribus. Ipse quid audes? 20  
 Quæ circumvolitas agilis thyma? Non tibi parvum  
 Ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum.  
 Seu linguam causis acuis seu civica jura  
 Respondere paras seu condidis amabile carmen,  
 Prima feres hederæ victricis præmia. Quod si  
 Frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses,  
 Quo te cœlestis sapientia duceret, ires.  
 Hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli,  
 Si patriæ volumus, si nobis vivere cari.  
 Debes hoc etiam rescribere, si tibi curæ 30  
 Quantæ conveniat Munatius, an male sarta  
 Gratia nequidquam coit et rescinditur. At vos  
 Seu calidus sanguis seu rerum inciticia vexat  
 Indomita cervice feros, ubicunque locorum  
 Vivitis, indigni fraternum rumpere fœdus,  
 Pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca.

#### EPISTOLA IV.—AD ALBIUM TIBULLUM.

ALBI, nostrorum sermonum candide iudex,  
 Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedana?  
 Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula vincat,  
 An tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres,  
 Curantem quidquid dignum sapiente bonoque est?  
 Non tu corpus eras sine pectore. Dî tibi formam,  
 Dî tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi.  
 Quid voveat dulci nutritula majus alumno,  
 Qui sapere et fari possit quæ sentiat, et cui  
 Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde  
 Et mundus victus, non deficiente crumena? 40

Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras,  
 Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum ;  
 Grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur, hora.  
 Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises,  
 Quum ridere voles, Epicuri de grege porcum.

## EPISTOLA V.—AD TORQUATUM.

Si potes Archiacis conviva recumbere lectis  
 Nec modica cœnare times olus omne patella,  
 Supremo te sole domi, Torquate, manebo.  
 Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa palustres  
 Inter Minturnas Sinuessanumque Petrinum.  
 Si melius quid habes, arcesse vel imperium fer.  
 Jamdudum splendet focus et tibi munda supellex.  
 Mitte leves spes et certamina divitiarum  
 Et Moschi causam : cras nato Cæsare festus  
 Dat veniam somnumque dies ; impune licebit 10  
 Æstivam sermone benigno tendere noctem.  
 Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti ?  
 Parcus ob heredis curam nimiumque severus  
 Assidet insano : potare et spargere flores  
 Incipiam patiarque vel inconsultus haberi.  
 Quid non ebrietas designat ? Operta recludit,  
 Spes jubet esse ratas, ad prælia trudit inertem ;  
 Sollicitis animis onus eximit, addocet artes.  
 Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum ?  
 Contracta quem non in paupertate solutum ? 20  
 Hæc ego procurare et idoneus imperor et non  
 Invitus, ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa  
 Corruget nares, ne non et cantharus et lanx  
 Ostendat tibi te, ne fidos inter amicos  
 Sit qui dicta foras eliminat, ut coeat par  
 Jungaturque pari. Butram tibi Septiciumque,  
 Et nisi cœna prior potiorque puella Sabinum

Detinet, assumam; locus est et pluribus umbris;  
 Sed nimis arcta premunt olidæ convivia capræ.  
 Tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe et rebus omissis  
 Atria servantem postico falle clientem.

30

## EPISTOLA VI.—AD NUMICIUM.

NIL admirari prope res est una, Numici,  
 Solaque, quæ possit facere et servare beatum.  
 Hunc solem et stellas et decedentia certis  
 Tempora momentis sunt qui formidine nulla  
 Imbuti spectent: quid censes munera terræ,  
 Quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et Indos,  
 Ludicra quid, plausus et amici dona Quiritis,  
 Quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis et ore?  
 Qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem,  
 Quo cupiens pacto; pavor est utrobique molestus, 10  
 Improvisa simul species exterret utrumque.

Gaudeat an doleat, cupiat metuatne, quid ad rem,  
 Si, quidquid vidit melius pejusve sua spe,  
 Defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet?  
 Insani sapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui,  
 Ultra quam satis est virtutem si petat ipsam.  
 I nunc, argentum et marmor vetus æraque et artes  
 Suspice, cum gemmis Tyrios mirare colores;  
 Gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem;  
 Gnavus mane forum et vespertinus pete tectum, 20  
 Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris  
 Mutus et, indignum, quod sit pejoribus ortus,  
 Hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi.  
 Quidquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet ætas;  
 Defodiet condetque nitentia. Quum bene notum  
 Porticus Agrippæ et via te conspexerit Appi,  
 Ire tamen restat, Numa quo devenit et Ancus.  
 Si latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto,  
 Quære fugam morbi. Vis recte vivere: quis non?

Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis  
 Hoc age deliciis. Virtutem verba putas et  
 Lucum ligna: cave ne portus occupet alter,  
 Ne Cibyratica, ne Bithyna negotia perdas;  
 Mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, porro et  
 Tertia succedant et quæ pars quadrat acervum:  
 Scilicet uxorem cum dote fidemque et amicos  
 Et genus et formam regina pecunia donat,  
 Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque.  
 Mancipiis locuples eget æris Cappadocum rex:  
 Ne fueris hic tu. Chlamydes Lucullus, ut aiunt, 40  
 Si posset centum scenæ præbere rogatus, [habebo  
 "Qui possum tot?" ait; "tamen et quæram et quot  
 Mittam:" post paullo scribit sibi millia quinque  
 Esse domi chlamydum; partem vel tolleret omnes.  
 Exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt  
 Et dominum fallunt et prosunt furibus. Ergo,  
 Si res sola potest facere et servare beatum,  
 Hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas.  
 Si fortunatum species et gratia præstat,  
 Mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, lævum 50  
 Qui fodicet latus, et cogat trans pondera dextram  
 Porrigere. "Hic multum in Fabia valet, ille Velina;  
 Cui libet hic fascēs dabit eripietque curule  
 Cui volet importunus ebur." Frater, Pater, adde;  
 Ut cuique est ætas, ita quemque facetus adopta.  
 Si, bene qui cœnat, bene vivit, lucet, eamus  
 Quo ducit gula; piscemur, venemur, ut olim  
 Gargilius, qui mane plagas, venabula, servos  
 Differtum transire, forum populumque jubebat,  
 Unus ut e multis populo spectante referret 60  
 Emptum mulus aprum. Crudi tumidique lavemur,  
 Quid deceat, quid non, obliti, Cærite cera  
 Digni, remigium vitiosum Ithacensis Ulixei,  
 Cui potior patria fuit interdicta voluptas.  
 Si, Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocisque

Nil est jucundum, vivas in amore joeisque.  
Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

**EPISTOLA VII.—AD MÆCENATEM.**

**X** QUINQUE dies tibi pollicitus me rure futurum,  
Sextilem totum mendax desideror. Atqui  
Si me vivere vis sanum recteque valentem,  
Quam mihi das ægro, dabis ægrotare timenti,  
Mæcenas, veniam, dum ficus prima calorque  
Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris,  
Dum pueris omnis pater et matercula pallet,  
Officiosaque sedulitas et opella forensis  
Adducit febres et testamenta resignat.  
Quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, 10  
Ad mare descendet vates tutus et sibi parcet  
Contractusque leget; te, dulcis amice, reviset  
Cum Zephyris, si concedes, et hirundine prima.  
Non quo more piris vestri Calaber jubet hospes,  
Tu me fecisti locupletem. "Vescere sodes."  
"Jam satis est." "At tu quantum vis tolle." "Benigne."  
"Non invisâ feres pueris munuscula parvis."  
"Tam teneor dono, quam si dimittar onustus."  
"Ut libet; hæc porcis hodie comedenda relinques."  
Prodigus et stultus donat, quæ spernit et odit; 20  
Hæc seges ingratos tulit et feret omnibus annis.  
Vir bonus et sapiens dignis ait esse paratus,  
Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent æra lupinis:  
Dignum præstabo me etiam pro laude merentis.  
Quod si me noles usquam discedere, reddes  
Forte latus, nigros angusta fronte capillos,  
Reddes dulces loqui, reddes ridere decorum et  
Inter vina fugam Cinxaræ mœrere protervæ.  
Forte per angustam tenuis vulpecula rimam  
Repperat in cumerum frumenti, pastaque rursus 30

Ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra;  
 Cui mustela procul, Si vis, ait, effugere istinc.  
 Macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti.  
 Hac ego si compellor imagine, cuncta resigno;  
 Nec somnum plebis laudo satur altitium nec  
 Otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto.

Sæpe verecundum laudasti, rexque paterque  
 Audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens:

Inspice, si possum donata reponere lætus,  
 Haud male <sup>†</sup>Telemachus, proles patientis Ulixei: 40  
 Non est aptus equis Ithacæ<sup>a</sup> locus, ut neque planis  
 Porrectus spatiis nec multæ prodigus herbæ;

Atride, magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam.  
 Parvum parva decent; mihi jam non regia Roma,  
 Sed vacuum Tibur placet aut imbellis Tarentum.

Strenuus et fortis causisque Philippus agendis  
 Clarus ab officiis octavam circiter horam

Dum redit atque Foro nimium distare Carinas  
 Jam grandis natu queritur, conspexit, ut aiunt,

Adrasum quandam vacua tensoris in umbra 50  
 Cultello proprios purgantem leniter ungues. /

"Demetri," — puer hic non læva jussa Philippi  
 Accipiebat — "abi, quære et refer, unde domo, quis,  
 Cujus fortunæ, quo sit patræ quove patrono."

It, redit et narrat, Vulteium nomine Menam,  
 Præconem, tetui censu, sine crimine, notum,

Et properare loco et cessare et quærere et uti  
 Gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo

Et ludis et post decisa negotia Campo. 60  
 "Scitari libet ex ipso, quodcunque refers; dic  
 Ad coenam veniat." Non sane credere Mena,

Mirari secum tacitus. Quid multa? "Benigne,"

Respondet. "Neget ille mihi?" "Negat improbus et te  
 Negligit aut horret." Vulteium mane Philippus

Vilia vendentem tunicato scruta popello

<sup>a</sup> Ithacæ



Occupat et salvere jubet prior. Ille Philippo  
Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla,  
Quod non mane domum venisset, denique, quod non  
Providisset eum. "Sic ignovisse putato  
Me tibi, si cœnas hodie mecum." "Ut libet." "Ergo 70  
Post nonam venies; nunc i, rem strenuus auge."  
Ut ventum ad cœnam est, dicenda tacenda locutus  
Tandem dormitum dimittitur. Hic ubi sæpe  
Occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum  
Mane cliens et jam certus conviva, jubetur  
Rura suburbana indictis comes ire Latinis.  
Impositus mannis arvum cœlumque Sabinum  
Non cessat laudare. Videt ridetque Philippus,  
Et, sibi dum requiem, dum risus undique quærit,  
Dum septem donat sestertia, mutua septem 80  
Promittit, persuadet uti mercetur agellum.  
Mercatur. Ne te longis ambagibus ultra  
Quam satis est morer, ex nitido fit rusticus atque  
Sulcos et vineta crepat mera; præparat ulmos,  
Immoritur studiis et amore senescit habendi.  
Verum ubi oves furto, morbo periere capellæ,  
Spem mentita seges, bos est enectus arando,  
Offensus damnis media de nocte caballum  
Arripit, iratusque Philippi tendit ad ædes. 89  
Quem simul adspexit scabrum intonsumque Philippus,  
"Durus," ait, "Vultei, nimis attentusque videris  
Esse mihi." "Pol me miserum, patrone, vocares,  
Si velles," inquit, "verum mihi ponere nomen!  
Quod te per Genium dextramque Deosque Penates  
Obsecro et obtestor, vitæ me redde priori."  
Qui semel adspexit, quantum dimissa petitis  
Præstent, mature redeat repetatque relictæ.  
Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est.

## EPISTOLA VIII.—AD CELSUM ALBINOVANUM.

CELSO gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano  
 Musa rogata refer, comiti scribæque Neronis.  
 Si quæret, quid agam, dic multa et pulchra minantem  
 Vivere nec recte nec suaviter; haud quia grando  
 Contuderit vites oleamque momorderit æstus,  
 Nec quia longinquis armentum ægrotet in agris;  
 Sed quia mente minus validus quam corpore toto  
 Nil audire velim, nil discere, quod levet ægrum;  
 Fidis offendar medicis, irascar amicis,  
 Cur me funesto properent arcere veterno; 10  
 Quæ nocuere sequar, fugiam quæ profore credam;  
 Romæ Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam.  
 Post hæc, ut valeat, quo pacto rem gerat et se,  
 Ut placeat juveni percontare utque cohorti.  
 Si dicet, "Recte," primum gaudere, subinde  
 Præceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento:  
 Ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus.

## EPISTOLA IX.—AD CLAUDIUM NERONEM.

SEPTIMIUS, Claudii, nimirum intelligit unus,  
 Quanti me facias; nam quum rogat et prece cogit,  
 Scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner,  
 Dignum mente domoque legentis honesta Neronis,  
 Munere quum fungi propioris censet amici,  
 Quid possim videt ac novit me valdius ipso.  
 Multa quidem dixi, cur excusatus abirem;  
 Sed timui, mea ne finxisse minora putarer,  
 Dissimulator opis propriæ, mihi commodus uni.  
 Sic ego majoris fugiens opprobria culpæ 10  
 Frontis ad urbanæ descendi præmia. Quod si  
 Depositum laudas ob amici jussa pudorem,  
 Scribe tui gregis hunc et fortem crede bonumque.

**EPISTOLA X.—AD FUSCUM ARISTIUM.**

URBIS amatorem Fuscum salvere iubemus  
 Ruris amatores, hac in re scilicet una  
 Multum dissimiles, at cetera pæne gemelli,  
 Fraternis animis quidquid negat alter et alter,  
 Annuimus pariter vetuli notique columbi.  
 Tu nidum servas; ego laudo ruris amœni  
 Rivos et musco circumlita saxa nemusque.  
 Quid quæris? Vivo et regno, simul ista reliqui,  
 Quæ vos ad cœlum fertis rumore secundo:  
 Utque sacerdotis fugitivus liba recuso; 10  
 Pane egeo jam mellitis potiore placentis.  
 Vivere naturæ si convenienter oportet,  
 Ponendæque domo quærenda est area primum,  
 Novistine locum potiore rure beato?  
 Est ubi plus tepeant hiemes, ubi gratior aura  
 Leniat et rabiem Canis et momenta Leonis,  
 Quum semel accepit Solem furibundus acutum?  
 Est ubi divellat somnos minus invida cura?  
 Deterius Libycis olet aut nitet herba lapillis?  
 Purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, 20  
 Quam quæ per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum?  
 Nempe inter varias nutritur silva columnas  
 Laudaturque domus, longos quæ prospicit agros.  
 Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret,  
 Et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix.  
 Non, qui Sidenio contendere callidus ostro  
 Noscit Aquinatam potantia vellera fucum,  
 Certius accipiet damnum propiusve medullis,  
 Quam qui non poterit vero distinguere falsum.  
 Quem res plus nimio delectavere secundæ, 30  
 Mutatæ quatient. Si quid mirabere, pones  
 Invitus. Fuge magna; licet sub paupere tecto  
 Reges et regum vita præcurrere amicos.

Cervus equum pugna melior communibus herbis  
 Pellebat, donec minor in certamine longo  
 Imploravit opes hominis frenumque recepit;  
 Sed postquam victor violens discēssit ab hoste,  
 Non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore.  
 Sic, qui pauperiem veritus potiore metallis  
 Libertate caret, dominum vehit improbus atque 40  
 Serviet æternum, quia parvo nesciet uti.  
 Cui non conveniet sua res, ut calceus olim,  
 Si pede major erit, subvertet, si minor, uret.  
 Lætus sorte tua vives sapienter, Aristi;  
 Nec me dimittes incastigatum, ubi plura  
 Cogere quam satis est ac non cessare videbor.  
 Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique,  
 Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem.  
 Hæc tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunæ,  
 Excepto quod non simul esses, cetera lætus. 50

## EPISTOLA XI.—AD BULLATIUM.

Quid tibi visa Chios, Bullati, notaque Lesbos,  
 Quid concinna Samos, quid Cræsi regia, Sardis,  
 Smyrna quid et Colophon? Majora minorane fama?  
 Cunctane præ Campo et Tiberino flumine sordent?  
 An venit in votum Attaliciis ex urbibus una,  
 An Lebedum laudas odio maris atque viarum?  
 Scis, Lebedus quid sit; Gabiis desertior atque  
 Fidenis vicus; tamen illic vivere vellem  
 Oblitusque meorum obliviscendus et illis  
 Neptunum procul a terra spectare furem. 10  
 Sed neque, qui Capua Romam petit, imbre lutoque  
 Adpersus volet in caupona vivere; nec, qui  
 Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat  
 Ut fortunatam plene præstantia vitam.  
 Nec, si te validus jactaverit Auster in alto,  
 Idcirco navem trans Ægæum mare vendas,

Incolumi Rhodos et Mytilene pulchra facit, quod  
 Pænula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,  
 Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus.  
 Dum licet ac vultum servat Fortuna benignum,      20  
 Romæ laudetur Samos et Chios et Rhodos absens.  
 Tu, quamcunque Deus tibi fortunaverit horam,  
 Grata sume manu, neu dulcia differ in annum,  
 Ut, quocunque loco fueris, vixisse libenter  
 Te dicas; nam si ratio et prudentia curas,  
 Non locus effusi late maris arbiter aufert,  
 Cælum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.  
 Strenua nos exercet inertia; navibus atque  
 Quadrigis petimus bene vivere. Quod petis, hic est,  
 Est Ulubris, animus si te non deficit æquus.      30

#### EPISTOLA XII.—AD ICCIUM.

FRUCTIBUS Agrippæ Siculis, quos colligis, Icci,  
 Si recte frueris, non est, ut copia major  
 Ab Jove donari possit tibi. Tolle querelas;  
 Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.  
 Si ventri bene, si lateri est pedibusque tuis, nll  
 Divitiæ poterunt regales addere majus.  
 Si forte in medio positorum abstemius herbis  
 Vivis et urtica, sic vives protinus, ut te  
 Confestim liquidus Fortunæ rivus inauret,  
 Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit,      10  
 Vel quia cuncta putas una virtute minora.  
 Miramur, si Democriti pecus edit agellos  
 Cultaque, dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox;  
 Quum tu inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri  
 Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures:  
 Quæ mare compescant causæ, quid temperet annum,  
 Stellæ sponte sua, jussæne vagentur et errent,  
 Quid premat obscurum lunæ, quid proferat orbem,  
 Quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors,

Empedocles, an Stertinium deliret acumen.  
 Verum, seu pisces seu porrum et cæpe trucidas,  
 Utere Pompeio Grospho, et, si quid petet, ultro  
 Defer; nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et æquum.  
 Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest.  
 Ne tamen ignores; quo sit Romana loco res:  
 Cantaber Agrippæ, Claudî virtute Neronis  
 Armenius cecidit; jus imperiumque Phraates  
 Cæsaris accepit genibus minor; aurea fruges  
 Italiæ pleno defundit<sup>b</sup> Copia cornu.

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✕ EPISTOLA XIII.—AD VINIUM ASELLAM.

Ut proficiscentem docui te sæpe diuque,  
 Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vinî,  
 Si validus, si lætus erit, si denique poscet;  
 Ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis  
 Sedulus importes, opera vehemente minister.  
 Si te forte meæ gravis uret sarcina chartæ,  
 Abjicito potius, quam quo perferre juberis  
 Clitellas ferus impingas Asinæque paternum  
 Cognomen veritas in risum et fabula fias.  
 Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas;  
 Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc,  
 Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala  
 Fasciculum portes librorum, ut rusticus agnum,  
 Ut vinosa glomus furtivæ Pyrrhia lanæ,  
 Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis.  
 Ne vulgo narres te sudavisse ferendo  
 Carmina, quæ possint oculos auresque morari  
 Cæsaris; oratus multa prece, nitere porro.  
 Vade, vale, cave ne titubes mandataque frangas.

10

<sup>b</sup> diffundit

## EPISTOLA XIV.—AD VILlicum suum.

VILLICE silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli,  
 Quem tu fastidis habitatum quinque focis et  
 Quinque bonos solitum Variam dimittere patres,  
 Certemus, spinas animone ego fortius, an tu  
 Evellas agro et melior sit Horatius, an res.  
 Me quamvis Lamiae pietas et cura moratur  
 Fratrem moerentis, rapto de fratre dolentis  
 Insolabiliter, tamen istuc mens animusque  
 Fert et amat spatium obstantia rumpere claustra.  
 Rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum; 10  
 Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio sors.  
 Stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique;  
 In culpa est animus, qui se non effugit unquam.  
 Tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas,  
 Nunc urbem et ludos et balnea villicus optas;  
 Me constare mihi sois et discedere tristem,  
 Quandocunque trahunt invisa negotia Romam.  
 Non eadem miramur; eo disconvenit inter  
 Meque et te: nam, quæ deserta et inhospita tesqua  
 Credis, amœna vocat, mecum qui sentit, et odit, 20  
 Quæ tu pulchra putas. Fornix tibi et uncta popina  
 Incutiunt urbis desiderium, video, et quod  
 Angulus iste feret piper et thus ocius uva,  
 Nec vicina subest vinum præbere taberna  
 Quæ possit tibi, nec meretrix tibicina, cujus  
 Ad strepitum salias terræ gravis: et tamen urges  
 Jampridem non tacta ligonibus arva bovemque  
 Disjunctum curas et strictis frondibus explēs;  
 Addit opus pigro rivus, si decidit imber,  
 Multa mole docendus aprico parcere prato. 30  
 Nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi.  
 Quem tenues decuere togæ nitidique capilli,

Quem scis immunem Cinaræ placuisse rapaci,  
 Quem bibulum liquidi media de luce Falerni,  
 Cœna brevis juvat et prope rivum sompnus in herba;  
 Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum.  
 Non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam  
 Limat, non odio obscuro morsuque venenat;  
 Rident vicini glebas et saxa moventem.  
 Cum servis urbana diaria rodere mavis; 40  
 Horum tu in numerum voto ruis. Invidet usum  
 Lignorum et pecoris tibi calo argutus et horti.  
 Optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus;  
 Quam scit uterque, libens, censebo, exerceat artem.

## EPISTOLA XV.—AD NUMONIUM VALAM.

QUÆ sit hiems Velia, quod cœlum, Vala, Salerni,  
 Quorum hominum regio et qualis via; (nam mihi Baias  
 Musa supervacuas Antonius, et tamen illis  
 Me facit invisum, gelida quum perluor unda  
 Per medium frigus. Sane myrteta relinqui  
 Dictaque cessantem nervis elidere morbum  
 Sulfura contemni vicus gemit, invidus ægris,  
 Qui caput et stomachum supponere fontibus audent  
 Clusinis Gabiosque petunt et frigida rura.  
 Mutandus locus est, et diversoria nota 10  
 Præteragendus equus: "Quo tendis? Non mihi Cumas  
 Est iter aut Baias," læva stomachosus habena  
 Dicet eques; sed equi frenato est auris in ore;  
 Major utrum populum frumenti copia pascat,  
 Collectosne bibant imbres puteosne perennes  
 Jugis aquæ; (nam vina nihil moror illius oræ.  
 Rure meo possum quidvis perferre patique;  
 Ad mare quum veni, generosum et lene requiro,  
 Quod curas abigat, quod cum spe divite manet  
 In venas animumque meum, quod verba ministret. 20  
 Quod me Lucanæ juvenem commendet amicæ )



Tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros,  
 Utra magis pisces et echinos æquora celent,  
 Pinguis ut inde domum possim Phæaxque reverti;  
 Scribere te nobis, tibi nos accredere par est.  
 Mænius, ut rebus maternis atque paternis  
 Fortiter absumptis urbanus cœpit haberi,  
 Scurra vagus, non qui certum præsepe teneret,  
 Impransus non qui civem dignosceret hoste,  
 Quælibet in quemvis opprobria fingere sævus, 30  
 Pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli,  
 Quidquid quæsierat, ventri donabat avaro.  
 Hic, ubi nequitiae fautoribus et timidis nil  
 Aut paullum abstulerat, patinas cœnabat omasi,  
 Vilis et agninæ, tribus ursis quod satis esset;  
 Scilicet ut ventres lamna candente nepotum  
 Diceret urendos, corrector Bestius. Idem  
 Quidquid erat nactus prædæ majoris, ubi omne  
 Verterat in fumum et cinerem, "Non Hercule miror,"  
 Aiebat, "si qui comedunt bona, quum sit obeso 40  
 Nil melius turdo, nil vulva pulchrius ampla."  
 Nimirum hic ego sum; nam tuta et parvula laudo,  
 Quum res deficiunt, satis inter vilia fortis;  
 Verum, ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, idem  
 Vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, quorum  
 Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis.

#### EPISTOLA XVI.—AD QUINCTIUM.

NE perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti,  
 Arvo pascat herum, an baccis opulentet olivæ,  
 Pomisne, an pratis, an amicta vitibus ulmo,  
 Scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri.  
 Continui montes, ni dissociantur opaca  
 Valle, sed ut veniens dextrum latus adspiciat Sol,  
 Lævum discedens curru fugiente vaporet.

Temperiem laudes. Quid, si rubicunda benigni  
 Corna vepres et pruna ferant? si quercus et ilex  
 Multa fruge pecus, multa dominum juvet umbra? 10  
 Dicās adductum propius frondere Tarentum.  
 Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec  
 Frigidior Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus,  
 Infirmo capiti fuit utilis, utilis alvo.  
 Hæ latebræ dulces, etiam, si credis, amœnæ,  
 Incolumem tibi me præstant Septembribus horis.  
 Tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis.  
 Jactamus jampridem omnis te Roma beatum;  
 Sed vereor, ne cui de te plus quam tibi credas,  
 Neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum; 20  
 Neu, si te populus sanum recteque valentem  
 Dictitet, occultam febrem sub tempus edendi  
 Dissimules, donec manibus tremor incidat unctis.  
 Stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat.  
 Si quis bella tibi terra pugnata marique  
 Dicat, et his verbis vacuas permulceat aures,  
 "Tene magis salvum populus velit, an populum tu,  
 Servet in ambiguo, qui consulit et tibi et urbi,  
 Jupiter;" Augusti laudes agnoscere possis:  
 Quum pateris sapiens emendatusque vocari, 30  
 Respondesne tuo, dic sodes, nomine? "Nempe  
 Vir bonus et prudens dici delector ego ac tu."  
 Qui dedit hoc hodie, cras, si volet, auferet, ut si  
 Detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem.  
 "Pone, meum est," inquit. Pono, tristisque recedo.  
 Idem si clamat furem, neget esse pudicum, (  
 Contendat laqueo collum pressisse paternum;  
 Mordear opprobriis falsis mutemque colores?  
 Falsus honor juvat et mendax infamia terret [quis? 40  
 Quem nisi mendosum et medicandum? Vir bonus est  
 Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat,  
 Quo multæ magnæque secantur iudice lites,  
 Quo res sponsore et quo causæ teste tenentur.

Sed videt hunc omnis domus et vicinia tota  
 Introrsum turpem, speciosum pelle decora.  
 "Nec furtum feci nec fugi," si mihi dicat  
 Servus, "Habes pretium, loris non ureris," aio.  
 "Non hominem occidi." "Non pascas in cruce corvos."  
 "Sum bonus et frugi." Renuit negitatque Sabellus :  
 Cautus enim metuit foveam lupo, accipiterque 50  
 Suspectos laqueos, et opertum miluus hamum.  
 Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore ;  
 Tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenæ :  
 Sit spes fallendi, miscebis sacra profanis ;  
 Nam de mille fabæ modiis quum surripis unum,  
 Damnum est, non facinus, mihi pacto lenius isto.  
 Vir bonus, omne forum quem spectat et omne tribunal,  
 Quandocunque Deos vel porco vel bove placat,  
 "Jane pater," clare, clare quum dixit, "Apollo,"  
 Labra movet metuens audiri, "Pulchra Laverna, 60  
 Da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri,  
 Noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem !"  
 Quî melior servo, quî liberior sit avarus,  
 In triviis fixum quum se demittit ob assem,  
 Non video ; nam qui cupiet, metuet quoque ; porro,  
 Qui metuens vivet, liber mihi non erit unquam.  
 Perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit, qui  
 Semper in augenda festinat et obruitur re.  
 Vendere quum possis captivum, occidere noli ;  
 Serviet utiliter : sine pascat durus aretque, 70  
 Naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis ;  
 Annonæ prosit ; portet frumenta penusque.  
 Vir bonus et sapiens audebit dicere, "Pentheu,  
 Rector Thebarum, quid me perferre patique [rem,  
 Indignum coges ?" "Adimam bona." "Nempe pecus,  
 Lectos, argentum : tollas licet." "In manicis et  
 Compedibus sævo te sub custode tenebo."  
 "Ipse Deus, simul atque volam, me solvet." Opinor,  
 Hoc sentit ; Moriar ; mors ultima linea rerum est.

## EPISTOLA XVII.—AD SCÆVAM.

QUAMVIS, Scæva, satis per te tibi consulis et scis  
 Quo tandem pacto deceat maioribus uti,  
 Disce, docendus adhuc quæ censet amicus, ut si  
 Cæcus iter monstrare velit; tamen adspice, si quid  
 Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur.  
 Si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam  
 Delectat, si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum,  
 Si lædit caupona, Ferentinum ire jubebo;  
 Nam neque divitibus contingunt gaudia solis,  
 Nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit. 10  
 Si prodesse tuis paulloque benignius ipsum  
 Te tractare voles, accedes siccus ad unctum.  
 "Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti  
 Nollet Aristippus." "Si sciret regibus uti,  
 Fastidiret olus, qui me notat." Utrius horum  
 Verba probes et facta, doce, vel junior audi,  
 Cur sit Aristippi potior sententia; namque  
 Mordacem Cynicum sic eludebat, ut aiunt:  
 "Scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu; rectius hoc et  
 Splendidius multo est. Equus ut me portet, alat rex, 20  
 Officium facio: tu poscis vilia rerum,  
 Dante minor, quamvis fers te nullius egentem."  
 Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res,  
 Tentantem majora, fere præsentibus æquum.  
 Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat,  
 Mirabor, vitæ via si conversa decebit.  
 Alter purpureum non expectabit amictum,  
 Quidlibet indutus celeberrima per loca vadet,  
 Personamque feret non inconcinuus utramque;  
 Alter Miletî textam cane pejus et angui 30  
 Vitabit chlamydem, morietur frigore, si non  
 Rettuleris pannum. Refer et sine vivat ineptus.  
 Res gerere et captos ostendere civibus hostes

Attingit solum Jovis et cœlestia tentat:  
 Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.  
 Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.  
 Sedit, qui timuit, ne non succederet. Esto!  
 Quid, qui pervenit, fecitne viriliter? Atqui  
 Hic est aut nusquam, quod quærimus. Hic onus horret,  
 Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus: 40  
 Hic subit et perfert. Aut virtus nomen inane est,  
 Aut decus et pretium recte petit experiens vir.  
 Coram rege suo de paupertate tacentes  
 Plus poscente ferent; distat, sumasne pudenter,  
 An rapias. Atqui rerum caput hoc erat, hic fons.  
 "Indotata mihi soror est, paupercula mater,  
 Et fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus,"  
 Qui dicit, clamat, "Victum date." Succinit alter,  
 "Et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra."  
 Sed tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet 50  
 Plus dapis et rixæ multo minùs invidiæque.  
 Brundisium comes aut Surrentum ductus amœnum,  
 Qui queritur salebras et acerbum frigus et imbres,  
 Aut cistam effractam et subducta viatica plorat,  
 Nota refert meretricis acumina, sæpe catellam,  
 Sæpe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, uti mox  
 Nulla fides damnis verisque doloribus adsit.  
 Nec semel irrisus triviis attollere curat  
 Fracto crure planum, licet illi plurima manet  
 Lacrima, per sanctum juratus dicat Osirim, 60  
 "Credite, non ludo; crudeles, tollite claudum :"  
 "Quære peregrinum," vicinia rauca reclamant.

X  
 EPISTOLA XVIII.—AD LOLLIIUM.

Si bene te novi, metues, liberrime Lolli,  
 Scurrantis speciem præbere, professus amicum.  
 Ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque  
 Discolor, infido scurræ distabit amicus,

Est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus.  
 Asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque,  
 Quæ se commendat tonsa cute, dentibus atris,  
 Dum vult libertas dici mera veraque virtus.  
 Virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum.  
 Alter in obsequium plus æquo pronus et imi 10  
 Derisor lecti sic nutum divitis horret,  
 Sic iterat voces et verba cadentia tollit,  
 Ut puerum sævo credas dictata magistro  
 Reddere vel partes mimum tractare secundas.  
 Alter rixatur de lana sæpe caprina,  
 Propugnat<sup>c</sup> nugis armatus : " Scilicet, ut non  
 Sit mihi prima fides, et vere quod placet ut non  
 Acriter elatrem ?" Pretium ætas altera sordet.  
 Ambigitur quid enim? Castor sciat an Dolichos plus;  
 Brundisium Minucî melius via ducat an Appi. 20  
 Quem damnosa Venus, quem præceps alea nudat,  
 Gloria quem supra vires et vestit et ungit,  
 Quem tenet argenti sitis importuna famesque,  
 Quem paupertatis pudor et fuga, dives amicus  
 Sæpe decem vitiis instructor odit et horret,  
 Aut, si non odit, regit, ac veluti pia mater  
 Plus quam se sapere et virtutibus esse priorem  
 Vult, et ait prope vera : " Meæ — contendere noli —  
 Stultitiam patiuntur opes; tibi parvula res est :  
 Arcta decet sanum comitem toga; desine mecum 30  
 Certare." Eutrapelus, cuicumque nocere volebat,  
 Vestimenta dabat pretiosa: beatus enim jam  
 Cum pulchris tunicis sumet nova consilia et spes,  
 Dormiet in lucem, scorto postponet honestum  
 Officium, nummos alienos pascet, ad imum  
 Threx erit aut olitoris aget mercede caballum.  
 Arcanum neque tu scrutaberis illius unquam;  
 Commissumque teges et vino tortus et ira  
 Nec tua laudabis studia aut aliena reprendes,

<sup>c</sup> rixator, d. l. s. caprina Propugnat,

Nec, quum venari volet ille, poëmata panges. 40  
 Gratia sic fratrum geminorum, Amphionis atque  
 Zethi, dissiluit, donec suspecta severo  
 Conticuit lyra. Fraternalis cessisse putatur  
 Moribus Amphion: tu cede potentis amici  
 Lenibus imperiis, quotiesque educet in agros  
 Ætolis onerata plagis jumenta canesque,  
 Surge et inhumanæ senium deponere Camenæ,  
 Coenes ut pariter pulmenta laboribus empta;  
 Romanis sollemne viris opus, utile famæ  
 Vitæque et membris, præsertim quum valeas et 50  
 Vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum  
 Possis. Adde, virilia quod speciosius arma  
 Non est qui tractet: — scis quo clamore coronæ  
 Prælia sustineas campestria; — denique sævam  
 Militiam puer et Cantabrica bella tulisti  
 Sub duce, qui templis Parthorum signa refigit<sup>†</sup>  
 Nunc et, si quid abest, Italis adjudicat armis.  
 Ac, — ne te retrahas et inexcusabilis absis —,  
 Quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque  
 Curas: interdum nugaris rure paterno; 60  
 Partitur lintres exercitus, Actia pugna  
 Te duce per pueros hostili more refertur,  
 Adversarius est frater, lacus Hadria, donec  
 Alterutrum velox Victoria fronde coronet.  
 Consentire suis studiis qui crediderit te,  
 Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum.  
 Protinus ut moneam — si quid monitoris eges tu —,  
 Quid de quoque viro et cui dicas, sæpe videto.  
 Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est,  
 Nec retinent patulæ commissa fideliter aures, 70  
 Et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.  
 Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve  
 Intra marmoreum venerandi limen amici,  
 Ne dominus pueri pulchri caræve puellæ

<sup>†</sup> refigit

Munere te parvo beet aut incommodus angat.  
 Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam adspice, ne mox  
 Incutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem.  
 Fallimur et quondam non dignum tradimus: ergo  
 Quem sua culpa premet, deceptus omitte tueri,  
 Ut penitus notum, si<sup>s</sup> tentent crimina, serves 80  
 Tuterisque tuo fidem præsidio; qui  
 Dente Theonino quum circumroditur, ecquid  
 Ad te post paullo ventura pericula sentis?  
 Nam tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet,  
 Et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires.  
 Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici:  
 Expertus metuit. Tu, dum tua navis in alto est,  
 Hoc age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura.  
 Oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocos,  
 Sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, 90  
 Potores [*bibuli media de nocte Falerni*  
*Oderunt*] porrecta negantem pocula, quamvis  
 Nocturnus jures te formidare vapores.  
 Deme supercillo nubem; plerumque modestus  
 Occupat obscuri speciem, taciturnus acerbi.  
 Inter cuncta leges et percontabere doctos,  
 Qua ratione queas traducere leniter ævum;  
 Num te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido,  
 Num pavor et rerum mediocriter utilium spes,  
 Virtutem doctrina paret, naturane donet, 100  
 Quid minuat curas, quid te tibi reddat amicum,  
 Quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum,  
 An secretum iter et fallentis semita vitæ.  
 Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus,  
 Quem Mandela bibit, rugosus frigore pagus,  
 Quid sentire putas? quid credis, amice, precari?  
 Sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam minus; et mihi vivam  
 Quod superest ævi, si quid superesse volunt Di;  
 Sit bona librorum et provisæ frugis in annum

et notum. Si



Copia, neu flitem dubiæ spe pendulus horæ. 110  
 Sed satis est orare Jovem quæ donat et aufert :  
 Det vitam, det opes, æquum mî animum ipse parabo.

EPISTOLA XIX.—AD MÆCENATEM.

PRISCO si credis, Mæcenas docte, Cratino,  
 Nulla placere diu nec vivere carmina possunt,  
 Quæ scribuntur aquæ potoribus. Ut male sanos  
 Adscripsit Liber Satyris Faunisque poëtas,  
 Vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenæ.  
 Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus ;  
 Ennius ipse pater nunquam nisi potus ad arma  
 Prosiluit dicenda. Forum putealque Libonis  
 Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis :  
 Hoc simul edixi, non cessavere poëtæ 10  
 Nocturno certare mero, putere diurno.  
 Quid, si quis vultu torvo ferus et pede nudo  
 Exiguæque togæ simulet textore Catonem,  
 Virtutemne repræsentet moresque Catonis ?  
 Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis æmula lingua,  
 Dum studet urbanus tenditque disertus haberi.  
 Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile ; quod si  
 Pallerem casu, biberent exsanguie cuminum.  
 O imitatores, servum pecus, ut mihi sæpe  
 Bilem, sæpe jocum vestri movere tumultus ! 20  
 Libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps,  
 Non aliena meo pressi pede. Qui sibi fidit,  
 Dux regit examen. Parios ego primus iambos  
 Ostendi Latio, numeros animosque sequutus  
 Archilochi, non res et agentia verba Lycamben  
 Ac ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes,  
 Quod timui mutare modos et carminis artem,  
 Temperat Archilochi Musam pede mascula Sappho,  
 Temperat Alcæus, sed rebus et ordine dispar,

Nec socerum quærit, quem versibus oblinat atris, 30  
 Nec sponsæ laqueum famoso carmine nectit.  
 Hunc ego non alio dictum prius ore Latinus  
 Vulgavi fidicen; juvat immemorata ferentem  
 Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri.  
 Scire velis, mea cur ingratus opuscula lector  
 Laudet ametque domi, premat extra limen iniquus?  
 Non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor  
 Impensis cœnarum et tritæ munere vestis;  
 Non ego, nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor  
 Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor: 40  
 Hinc illæ lacrimæ. “Spissis indigna theatris  
 Scripta pudet recitare et nugis addere pondus,”  
 Si dixi: “Rides,” ait, “et Jovis auribus ista  
 Servas; fidis enim manare poëtica mella  
 Te solum, tibi pulcher.” Ad hæc ego naribus uti  
 Formido, et, luctantis acuto ne secer ungui,  
 “Displicet iste locus,” clamo, et diludia posco.  
 Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram,  
 Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum.

## EPISTOLA XX.—AD LIBRUM SUUM.

VERTUMNUM Janumque, liber, spectare videris,  
 Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.  
 Odisti claves et grata sigilla pudico;  
 Paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas,  
 Non ita nutritus. Fuge, quo descendere gestis.  
 Non erit emissio reditus tibi. “Quid miser egi?  
 Quid volui?” dices, ubi quis te læserit; et scis  
 In breve te cogi, quum plenus languet amator.  
 Quod si non odio peccantis desipit augur,  
 Carus eris Romæ, donec te deserat ætas; 10  
 Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi  
 Cœperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,  
 Aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.

Ridebit monitor non exauditus, ut ille,  
Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum  
Iratus: quis enim invitum servare laboret?  
Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem  
Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.  
Quum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures,  
Me libertino natum patre et in tenui re  
Majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris,  
Ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas;  
Me primis Urbis belli placuisse domique;  
Corporis exigui, præcanum, solibus aptum,  
Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem.  
Forte meum si quis te percontabitur ævum,  
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,  
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

20

Q. HORATII FLACCI  
E P I S T O L A R U M  
LIBER SECUNDUS.

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EPISTOLA I.—AD AUGUSTUM.

QUUM tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,
Legibus emendes, in publica commoda peccem,
Si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Caesar.
Romulus et Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux,
Post ingentia facta Deorum in templa recepti,
Dum terras hominumque colunt genus, aspera bella
Componunt, agros assignant, oppida condunt,
Ploraverē suis non respondere favorem
Speratum meritis. Diram qui contudit hydram 10
Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit,
Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.
Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes
Infra se positas; exstinctus amabitur idem.
Præsenti tibi maturos largimur honores
Jurandasque tuum per nomen ponimus aras,
Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale fatentes.
Sed tuus hic populus, sapiens et justus in uno,
Te nostris ducibus, te Graiis anteferendo,
Cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque 20
Æstimat, et, nisi quæ terris semota suisque
Temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit,

Sic fautor veterum, ut tabulas peccare vetantes,
 Quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, fœdera regum
 Vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis æquata Sabinis,
 Pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatum
 Dictitet Albano Musas in monte loquutas.
 Si, quia Græcorum sunt antiquissima quæque
 Scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem
 Scriptores trutina, non est quod multa loquamur: 30
 Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri;
 Venimus ad summum fortunæ, pingimus atque
 Psallimus et luctamur Achivis doctius¹ unctis.
 Si meliora dies, ut vina, poëmata reddit,
 Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus.
 Scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, inter
 Perfectos veteresque referri debet, an inter
 Viles atque novos? Excludat jurgia finis. —
 Est vetus atque probus, centum qui perficit annos. —
 Quid, qui deperiit minor uno mense vel anno, 40
 Inter quos referendus erit? veteresne poëtas,
 An quos et præsens et postera respuat ætas? —
 Iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste,
 Qui vel mense brevi vel toto est junior anno. —
 Utor permissio caudæque pilos ut equinæ
 Paullatim vello et demo unum, demo iterum^k unum,
 Dum cadat elusus ratione ruentis acervi,
 Qui redivit in fastos et virtutem æstimat annis
 Miraturque nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit.
 Ennius et sapiens et fortis et alter Homerus, 50
 Ut critici dicunt, leviter curare videtur,
 Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea.
 Nævius in manibus non est et mentibus hæret
 Pæne recens? Adeo sanctum est vetus omne poëma.
 Ambigitur quotiens uter utro sit prior, aufert
 Pacuvius docti famam senis, Accius alti,
 Dicitur Afranî toga convenisse Menandro,

¹ scitius^k et item

Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi,
 Vincere Cæcilius gravitate, Terentius arte.
 Hos ediscit et hos arto stipata theatro 60
 Spectat Roma potens; habet hos numeratque poëtas
 Ad nostrum tempus Livî scriptoris ab ævo.
 Interdum vulgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat.
 Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poëtas,
 Ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet; errat:
 Si quædam nimis antique, si pleraque dure
 Dicere credit eos, ignave multa fatetur,
 Et sapit et mecum facit et Jove judicat æquo.
 Non equidem insector delendaque carmina Livî
 Esse reor, memini quæ plagosum mihi parvo 70
 Orbilium dictare; sed emendata videri
 Pulchraque et exactis minimum distantia miror;
 Inter quæ verbum emicuit si torte decorum, et
 Si versus paullo concinnior unus et alter,
 Injuste totum ducit venditque poëma.
 Indignor quidquam reprehendi, non quia crasse
 Compositum illepideve putetur, sed quia nuper;
 Nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et præmia posci.
 Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ
 Fabula si dubitem, clament periisse pudorem 80
 Cuncti pæne patres, ea quum reprehendere coner,
 Quæ gravis Æsopus, quæ doctus Roscius egit:
 Vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt,
 Vel quia turpe putant parere minoribus et quæ
 Imberbes didicere, senes perdenda fateri.
 Jam Saliare Numæ carmen qui laudat et illud,
 Quod mecum ignorat, solus vult scire videri,
 Ingeniis non ille favet plauditque sepultis,
 Nostra sed impugnat, nos nostraque lividus odit.
 Quod si tam Græcis novitas invisâ fuisset 90
 Quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus? aut quid haberet,
 Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus?
 Ut primum positis nugari Græcia bellis

Cœpit et in vitium fortuna labier æqua,
 Nunc athletarum studiis, nunc arsit equorum,
 Marmoris aut eboris fabros aut æris amavit,
 Suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella,
 Nunc tibicinibus, nunc est gavisâ tragœdis;
 Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans,
 Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit. 100
 Quid placet aut odio est, quod non mutabile credas?
 Hoc paces habuere bonæ ventique secundi.
 Romæ dulce diu fuit et sollemne reclusa
 Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura,
 Cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos,
 Majores audire, minori dicere, per quæ
 Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido.
 Mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno
 Scribendi studio; pueri patresque severi
 Fronde comas vincti cœnant et carmina dictant. 110
 Ipse ego, qui nullos me adfirmo scribere versus,
 Invenior Parthis mendacior et prius orto
 Sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco.
 Navim agere ignarus navis timet; abrotonum ægro
 Non audet, nisi qui didicit, dare; quod medicorum est,
 Promittunt medici; tractant fabrilia fabri:
 Scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim.
 Hic error tamen et levis hæc insania quantas
 Virtutes habeat, sic collige: vatis avarus 119
 Non temere est animus; versus amat, hoc studet unum;
 Detrimenta, fugas servorum, incendia ridet;
 Non fraudem socio puerove incogitat ullam
 Pupillo; vivit siliquis et pane secundo;
 Militiæ quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi,
 Si das hoc, parvis quoque rebus magna juvari.
 Os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat,
 Torquet ab obscœnis jam nunc sermonibus aurem,
 Mox etiam pectus præceptis format amicis,
 Asperitatis et invidiæ corrector et iræ,

Recte facta refert, orientia tempora notis 130
 Instruit exemplis, inopem solatur et ægrum.
 Castis cum pueris ignara puella mariti
 Disceret unde preces, vatem ni Musa dedisset?
 Poscit opem chorus et præsentia numina sentit,
 Cœlestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus,
 Avertit morbos, metuenda pericula pellit,
 Impetrat et pacem et locupletem frugibus annum.
 Carmine Dî superi placantur, carmine Manes.
 Agricolæ prisci fortes parvoque beati
 Condita post frumenta levantes tempore festo 140
 Corpus et ipsum animum spe finis dura ferentem,
 Cum sociis operum, pueris et conjuge fida,
 Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant,
 Floribus et vino Genium memorem brevis ævi.
 Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem
 Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit,
 Libertasque recurrentes accepta per annos
 Lusit amabiliter, donec jam sævus apertam
 In rabiem cœpit verti jocus et per honestas
 Ire domos impune minax. Doluere cruento 150
 Dente lacesiti; fuit intactis quoque cura
 Conditione super communi; quin etiam lex
 Pœnaque lata, malo quæ nollet carmine quemquam
 Describi; vertere modum, formidine fustis
 Ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti.
 Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
 Intulit agresti Latio; sic horridus ille
 Defluxit numerus Saturnius, et grave virus
 Munitiæ pepulere; sed in longum tamen ævum
 Manserunt hodieque manent vestigia ruris. 160
 Serus enim Græcis admovit acumina chartis,
 Et post Punica bella quietus quærere cœpit,
 Quid Sophocles et Thespis et Æschylus utile ferrent.
 Tentavit quoque rem, si digne vertere posset,
 Et placuit sibi, natura sublimis et acer;

Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audet,
 Sed turpem putat inscite metuitque lituram.
 Creditur, ex medio quia res arcessit, habere
 Sudoris minimum, sed habet comœdia tanto
 Plus oneris, quanto veniæ minus. Adspice, Plautus 170
 Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephēbi,
 Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosus;
 Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis,
 Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco;
 Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc
 Securus, cadat, an recto stet fabula talo.
 Quem tulit ad scenam ventoso Gloria curru,
 Exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat:
 Sic leve, sic parvum est, animum quod laudis avarum
 Subruit aut reficit. Valeat res ludicra, si me 180
 Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.
 Sæpe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam,
 Quod numero plures, virtute et honore minores,
 Indocti stolidique et depugnare parati,
 Si discordet eques, media inter carmina poscunt
 Aut ursum aut pugiles; his nam plebecula plaudit.
 Verum equitis quoque jam migravit ab aure voluptas
 Omnis ad incertos oculos et gaudia vana.
 Quattuor aut plures aulæa premuntur in horas,
 Dum fugiunt equitum turmæ peditumque catervæ; 190
 Mox trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis,
 Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves,
 Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus.
 Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus, seu
 Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo,
 Sive elephas albus vulgi converteret ora;
 Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,
 Ut sibi præbentem mino spectacula plura;
 Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello
 Fabellam surdo. Nam quæ pervincere voces 200
 Evaluere sonum, referunt quem nostra theatra?

Garganum mugire putes nemus aut mare Tuscum,
 Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur et artes
 Divitiæque peregrinæ, quibus oblitus actor
 Quum stetit in scena, concurrit dextera lævæ.
 Dixit adhuc aliquid?—Nil sane—Quid placet ergo?—
 Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno.
 Ac ne forte putes me, quæ facere ipse recusem,
 Quum recte tractent alii, laudare maligne:
 Ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur 210
 Ire poëta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit,
 Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
 Ut magus, et modo me Thebis, modo ponit Athenis.
 Verum age et his, qui se lectori credere malunt
 Quam spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi,
 Curam redde brevem, si munus Apolline dignum
 Vis complere libris et vatibus addere calcar,
 Ut studio majore petant Helicon virentem.
 Multa quidem nobis facimus mala sæpe poëtæ, —
 Ut vineta egomet cædam mea—, quum tibi librum 220
 Sollicito damus aut fesso; quum lædimur, unum
 Si quis amicorum est ausus reprehendere versum;
 Quum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati;
 Quum lamentamur non apparere labores
 Nostros et tenui deducta poemata filo;
 Quum speramus eo rem venturam, ut simul atque
 Carmina rescieris nos fingere, commodus ultro
 Arcessas et egere vetes et scribere cogas.
 Sed tamen est operæ pretium cognoscere, quales 230
 Ædituos habeat belli spectata domique
 Virtus indigno non committenda poëtæ.
 Gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille
 Chærilus, incultis qui versibus et male natis
 Rettulit acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos.
 Sed veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt
 Atramenta, fere scriptores carmine fœdo
 Splendida facta linunt. Idem rex ille, poema

Qui tam ridiculum tam care prodigus emit,
Edicto vetuit, ne quis se præter Apellem
Pingeret aut alius Lysippo duceret æra 240
Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia. Quod si
Judicium subtile videndis artibus illud
Ad libros et ad hæc Musarum dona vocares,
Bœotûm in crasso jurares aëre natum.
At neque dedecorant tua de se judicia atque
Munera, quæ multa dantis cum laude tulerunt
Dilecti tibi Virgilius Variusque poëtæ;
Nec magis expressi vultus per aënea signa,
Quam per vatis opus mores animique virorum
Clarorum apparent. Nec sermones ego malletm 250
Repentes per humum quam res componere gestas,
Terrarumque situs et flumina dicere et arces
Montibus impositas et barbara regna tuisque
Auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem,
Claustraque custodem pacis cohibentia Janum
Et formidatam Parthis te principe Romam,
Si, quantum cuperem, possem quoque; sed neque parvum
Carmen majestas recipit tua nec meus audet
Rem tentare pudor, quam vires ferre recusent.
Sedulitas autem, stulte quem diligit, urget, 260
Præcipue quum se numeris commendat et arte:
Discit enim citius meminitque libentius illud,
Quod quis deridet, quam quod probat et veneratur.
Nil moror officium, quod me gravat, ac neque ficto
In pejor vultu proponi cereus usquam,
Nec prave factis decorari versibus opto,
Ne rubeam pingui donatus munere et una
Cum scriptore meo capsâ porrectus aperta,
Deferar in vicum vendentem thus et odores
Et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. 270

EPISTOLA II.—AD JULIUM FLORUM.

FLORE, bono claroque fidelis amice Neroni,
 Si quis forte velit puerum tibi vendere natum
 Tibure vel Gabiis, et tecum sic agat: "Hic et
 Candidus et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos,
 Fiet eritque tuus nummorum millibus octo,
 Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles,
 Litterulis Græcis imbutus, idoneus arti
 Cuilibet; argilla quidvis imitaberis uda,
 Quin etiam canet indoctum, sed dulce bibenti.
 Multa fidem promissa levant, ubi plenius æquo 10
 Laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces.
 Res urget me nulla; meo sum pauper in ære.
 Nemo hoc mangonum faceret tibi; non temere a me
 Quivis ferret idem. Semel hic cessavit, et, ut fit,
 In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenæ:—
 Des nummos, excepta nihil te si fuga lædat;"
 Ille ferat pretium pœnæ securus, opinor.
 Prudens emisti vitiosum, dicta tibi est lex:
 Insequeris tamen hunc et lite moraris iniqua?
 Dixi me pigrum proficiscenti tibi, dixi 20
 Talibus officiis prope mancum, ne mea sævus
 Jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla rediret.
 Quid tum profeci, mecum facientia jura
 Si tamen attentas? Quereris super hoc etiam, quod
 Exspectata tibi non mittam carmina mendax.
 Luculli miles collecta viatica multis
 Ærumnis, lassus dum noctu stertit, ad assem
 Perdiderat; post hoc vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti
 Iratus pariter, jejunis dentibus acer,
 Præsidium regale loco dejecit, ut aiunt, 30
 Summe munito et multarum divite rerum.
 Clarus ob id factum donis ornatur honestis;
 Accipit et bis dena super sestertia nummum.

Forte sub hoc tempus castellum evertere prætor
 Nescio quod cupiens hortari cœpit eundem
 Verbis, quæ timido quoque possent addere mentem :
 " I, bone, quo virtus tua te vocat, i pede fausto,
 Grandia laturus meritorum præmia. Quid stas ?"
 Post hæc ille catus quantumvis rusticus, " Ibit,
 Ibit eo, quo vis, qui zonam perdidit," inquit. 40
 Romæ nutriri mihi contigit atque doceri,
 Iratus Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles.
 Adjecere bonæ paullo plus artis Athenæ ;
 Scilicet ut vellem curvo dignoscere rectum
 Atque inter silvas Academi quærere verum.
 Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato,
 Civilisque rudem belli tulit æstus in arma
 Cæsaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.
 Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi,
 Decisis humilem pennis inopemque paterni 50
 Et laris et fundi paupertas impulit audax,
 Ut versus facerem ; sed, quod non desit, habentem
 Quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutæ,
 Ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus ?
 Singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes ;
 Eripuere jocos, Venerem, convivia, ludum ;
 Tendunt extorquere poëmata ; quid faciam vis ?
 Denique non omnes eadem mirantur amantque :
 Carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis,
 Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro. 60
 Tres mihi convivæ prope dissentire videntur,
 Poscentes vario multum diversa palato.
 Quid dem ? quid non dem ? renuis tu, quod jubet alter ;
 Quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus.
 Præter cetera, me Romæne poëmata censes
 Scribere posse inter tot curas totque labores ?
 Hic sponsum vocat, hic auditum scripta relictis
 Omnibus officiis ; cubat hic in colle Quirini,
 Hic extremo in Aventino, visendus uterque ;

Intervalla vides humane commoda. — Verum 70
 Puræ sunt plateæ, nihil ut meditantibus obstet. —
 Festinat calidus mulis gerulisque redemptor,
 Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum,
 Tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustis,
 Hac rabiosa fugit canis, hac lutulenta ruit sus:
 I nunc et versus tecum meditare canoros.
 Scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbem,
 Rite cliens Bacchi somno gaudentis et umbra:
 Tu me inter strepitus nocturnos atque diurnos
 Vis canere et contracta sequi vestigia vatum? 80
 Ingenium, sibi quod vacuas desumpsit Athenas,
 Et studiis annos septem dedit insenuitque
 Libris et curis, statua taciturnius exit
 Plerumque et risu populum quatit; hic ego rerum
 Fluctibus in mediis et tempestatibus urbis
 Verba lyræ motura sonum connectere digner?
 Frater erat Romæ consulti rhetor, ut alter
 Alterius sermone meros audiret honores,
 Gracchus ut hic illi, foret huic ut Mucius ille.
 Qui minus argutos vexat furor iste poëtas? 90
 Carmina compono, hic elegos. "Mirabile visu
 Cælatumque novem Musis opus!" Adspice primum,
 Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum-
 spectemus vacuum Romanis vatibus ædem;
 Mox etiam, si forte vacas, sequere et procul audi,
 Quid ferat et quare sibi nectat uterque coronam:
 Cædimur et totidem plagis consumimus hostem
 Lento Samnites ad lumina prima duello.
 Discedo Alcæus puncto illius; ille meo quis?
 Quis nisi Callimachus? Si plus apposcere visus, 100
 Fit Mimnermus, et optivo cognomine crescit.
 Multa fero, ut placem genus irritabile vatum,
 Quum scribo et supplex populi suffragia capto,
 Idem, finitis studiis et mente recepta,
 Obturem patulas impune legentibus aures.

Ridentur mala qui componunt carmina; verum
 Gaudent scribentes et se venerantur et ultro,
 Si taceas, laudant quidquid scripsere beati.
 At qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poema,
 Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti; 110
 Audebit, quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt
 Et sine pondere erunt et honore indigna ferentur,
 Verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ.
 Obscurata diu populo botius eruet atque
 Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
 Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
 Nunc citus informis premit et deserta vetustas;
 Adsciscet nova, quæ genitor produxerit usus.
 Vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus ammi 120
 Fundet opes Latiumque beabit divite lingua;
 Luxuriantia compescet, nimis aspera sano
 Levabit cultu, virtute carentia tollet,
 Ludentis speciem dabit et torquebitur, ut qui
 Nunc Satyrum, nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur. —
 Prætulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri,
 Dum mea delectent mala me vel deliquit fallant,
 Quam sapere et ringi." Fuit haud ignobilis Argis,
 Qui se credebatur miros audire tragædos,
 In vacuo lætus sessor plausorque theatro; 130
 Cetera qui vitæ servaret munia recto
 More, bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes,
 Comis in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis,
 Et signo læso non insanire lagenæ;
 Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem.
 Hic ubi cognatorum opibus curisque relictus
 Expulit helleboro morbum bilemque mæfeco,
 Et redit ad sese, "Pol tunc occidistis, amici;
 Non servastis," ait, "cui sic extorta voluptas
 Et demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error." 140
 Nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis
 Et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum,

Ac non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis,
 Sed veræ numerosque modosque ediscere vitæ.
 Quocirca mecum loquor hæc tacitusque recorder:
 Si tibi nulla sitim finiret copia lymphæ,
 Narrares medicis: quod quanto plura parasti,
 Tanto plura cupis, nulline faterier audes?
 Si vulnus tibi monstrata radice vel herba
 Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba 150
 Proficiente nihil curarier. Audieras, cui
 Rem Dî donarent, illi decedere pravam
 Stultitiam; et, quum sis nihilo sapientior, ex quo
 Plenior es, tamen uteris monitoribus isdem?
 At si divitiæ prudentem reddere possent,
 Si cupidum timidumque minus te, nempe ruberes
 Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno.
 Si proprium est, quod quis libra mercatur et ære,
 Quædam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus;
 Qui te pascit ager, tuus est, et villicus Orbi, 160
 Quum segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas,
 Te dominum sentit. Das nummos, accipis uvam,
 Pullos, ova, cadum temeti: nempe modo isto
 Paullatim mercaris agrum fortasse trecentis
 Aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptum.
 Quid refert, vivas numerato nuper an olim?
 Emptor Aricini quondam Veientis et arvi
 Emptum cœnat olus, quamvis aliter putat; emptis
 Sub noctem gelidam lignis calefactat ænum;
 Sed vocat usque suum, qua populus adsita certis 170
 Limitibus vicina refugit jurgia; tamquam
 Sit proprium quidquam, puncto quod mobilis horæ
 Nunc prece, nunc pretio, nunc vi, nunc morte supremâ
 Permutet dominos et cædat in altera jura.
 Sic quia perpetuus nulli datur usus et heres
 Heredem alterius velut unda supervenit undam,
 Quid vici prosunt aut horrea? quidve Calabris
 Saltibus adjecti Lucani, si metit Orcus
 Grandia cum parvis, non exorabilis auro?

Gemmas, marmor, eour, Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, 180
 Argentum, vestes Gætulo murice tinctas,
 Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere.
 Cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi
 Præferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, alter
 Dives et importunus ad umbram lucis ab ortu
 Silvestrem flammis et ferro mitiget agrum,
 Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum,
 Naturæ Deus humanæ, mortalis in unum-
 quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater.
 Utar et ex modico, quantum res poscet, acervo 190
 Tollam, nec metuam, quid de me judicet heres,
 Quod non plura datis invenerit; et tamen idem
 Scire volam, quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti
 Discrepet et quantum discordet parcus avaro.
 Distat enim, spargas tua prodigus, an neque sumptum
 Invitus facias neque plura parare labores,
 Ac potius, puer ut festis Quinquatribus olim,
 Exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim.
 Pauperies immunda domus procul absit: ego, utrum
 Nave ferar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem. 200
 Non agimur tumidis velis aquilone secundo;
 Non tamen adversis ætatem ducimus austris;
 Viribus, ingenio, specie, virtute, loco, re
 Extremi primorum, extremis usque priores.
 Non es avarus: abi; quid, cetera jam simul isto
 Cum vitio fugere? Caret tibi pectus inani
 Ambitione? Caret mortis formidine et ira?
 Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,
 Nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides?
 Natales grate numeras? Ignoscis amicis? 210
 Lenior et melior fis accedente senecta?
 Quid te exempta levat spinis de pluribus una?
 Vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis.
 Lusisti satis, edisti satis atque bibisti:
 Tempus abire tibi est, ne potum largius æquo
 Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius ætas.

EPISTLES.

BOOK I.

I. 1. *Camena* = *Musa* : the Camenæ were properly Italian deities ; the most noted being Egeria.—2. *rude*, foil ; the *rudis*, or blunt wooden sword, was given to a gladiator at the request of the people, as a sign of his discharge.—3. *ludo*, place of exercise ; lit. the school of gladiators.—5. Hercules was the patron god of gladiators.—6. *exoret*, pray for his dismissal ; for if a *rudarius*, or discharged gladiator, entered the lists again, he could not get his dismissal except by the favour of the people. *extrema a.*, from the edge of the arena, i. e. as near the spectators as possible.—7. *purgatam* ; cf. *emunctæ naris*.—9. *Peccet*, “lest he fail at last ridiculously, and become broken-winded.”—10. *versus*, sc. *melicos*. *ludicra*, implements of my sport. Horace, however, wrote the C. S. and fourth book of Odes after this.—11. *omnis in hoc* ; cf. S. i. 9. 2.—12. *Condo et c.*, I store up and arrange.—13. *lare*, sect : the founder of a sect might be called its *lar*, or domestic genius.—14. The metaphor is still taken from gladiators, who took such an oath as this : “In verba cujusdam sacramentum juravimus, uri, vinciri, verberari, ferroque necari,” &c. Cf. S. ii. 7. 59. The *addictus* was originally one who was assigned over to his creditor for debt.—15. *hospes* ; as a

guest: who may depart when he likes.—16. *agilis*; *πρακτικός*. The Stoics made public affairs a chief part of their studies, and thought action (*agilis*) essential to happiness.—17. *veræ*; abstract.—18. *Aris. præ.*, viz. that present pleasure is the only thing to be desired. *Aris.* is here put for the Cyrenaics, or Epicureans. *furtim*, without knowing it.—19. i.e. to enjoy pleasures, but not to become their slave.—21. *op. de.*, labourers.—22. *Pup.*, wards. *custodia*, care: it was not the same as *tutela*, which was the guardianship of a minor's property, while *cus.* was of his person.—24. *id.*, i.e. acquiring true wisdom. In line 28 the sense is: "If we cannot reach to the highest wisdom, it is some good to go as far as we can."—28. *Lynceus*; cf. on S. i. 2. 90.—30. *Glycon* was a wrestler of that time.—32. *quad. . . tenus*; tmesis: "we may advance up to a certain point, if we can go no farther."—33. *cupi.*, sc. *habendi*.—34. *verba et voces*, words and magic strains (*symphonice*, Or.); 'cf. Eur. Hip. 478, *Εἰσὶν δ' ἐπαῖδες καὶ λόγοι θελκτῆριοι*.—36. *piacula* = *καθαρμοί*: remedies for diseases were thought to be sent by the gods.—37. "When the sacred formula (*libello*) has been thrice read with a pure mind."—41. *prima* may be taken with *virtus* as well.—44. *capitis* = *corporis*, not for "the head," as we use the term.—49. "What boxer that shews off in the villages and cross-roads."—50. *cor. Oly.*; cf. *στεφανοῦσθαι Ὀλύμπια*, and Jelf 584, 3.—51. *sine pulv.*; *ἀκοντί*: "when no one ventured to oppose him." Cf. Plin. H. N. 25. 11, "Pancratio Olympia citra pulveris tactum, quod vocant ἀκοντί, vicit."—55. *prodacet*, a. l., teaches openly.—56. Cf. S. i. 6. 74.—57. *animus*, talent. *mo.*, integrity. *lin.*, eloquence. *fid.*, credit.—58. *quadrin.*; the necessary census for an *eques*.—59. "*Rex eris*:" "if you play the best, you shall be our king." But it suits Horace's purpose to take the words quite literally.—62. *Roscia*; on the seats in the theatre: cf. Epod. 4. 16.—63. *nenia*; cf.

C. ii. 1. 33.—64. M. Curius Dentatus conquered Pyrrhus; M. Furius Camillus saved Rome from the Gauls.—67. *propius*, from the front seats. *Pupius*; a Roman dramatist, of whom nothing is known but that he wrote for his own tomb, "Flebunt amici et bene noti mortem meam, Nam populus in me vivo lacrimatus est satis."—68. *resp.*; cf. S. ii. 7. 85.—71. *porticibus*; where people used to walk: cf. S. i. 4. 134; E. i. 6. 26.—72. *aut*; as he deliberately follows or rejects anything. *vel*; because the people do so irrationally, so that it makes no real difference.—74. This answer is not to be pressed; it merely means, "Because I am afraid to follow your example."—77. *cond. pub.*, to farm the public revenues.—78. *Crustis*, sweetmeats; cf. S. i. 1. 25.—79. *vivaria*, preserves.—80. *occulto*; higher than was lawful, and therefore hidden.—81. *esto*, let it pass.—84. *lucus*, *ec.* *Lucrinus*.—86. *Fec. aus.*, has acted as an omen. *Teanum*; not Teanum in Apulia, but Teanum Sidicinum: an inland place is named to contrast with Baiæ.—87. The *lectus genialis*, or *adversus*, was the bridal bed, which stood in the *atrium*, opposite the *janua*.—91. *cœnacula*: "Ubi cœnabant cœnacula vocitabant; posteaquam in superiore parte cœnare cœperunt superioris domus universa cœnacula dicta." The poorer classes lived in flats.—93. *Nauseat*, is just as sea-sick.—94. "With my hair cut unevenly by my barber." The ablative is used here as in C. i. 6. 2. Orelli, however, in both places considers it to be the abl. abs.—95. *subu.*, the shirt, or under-tunic; cf. Dic. Ant., "Tunica."—96. *dis. im.*, hangs on one side.—99. *Æstuat*, ebbs and flows. *discomv.* is a Horatian word.—101. *ins. sol.*, that I am afflicted with a madness common to all.—102. *curator.*; cf. S. ii. 8. 218; Dic. Ant., s. v.—103. *tutela*; cf. C. iv. 14. 43.—106. *Ad. sum.*, to conclude; the following words represent the Stoic dogma.—108. *Præcipue*, and what is chief of all. *sensus* was used both of body and mind; cf. Tus. iii. 5.

II. 1. *maxime*, sc. *natu*: this was the eldest son of M. Lollius, Con. B.C. 21; on whom cf. C. iv. 9.—2. *decl.*, i.e. as exercises.—3. *pulchrum*, honourable.—4. *Chrys.*; cf. S. i. 3. 127. *Crantor* lived about B.C. 315, and was a supporter of the Old Academy.—7. *Barb.*, Phrygia. *duel.*; cf. C. iii. 5. 38.—8. *æstus*, the heats.—9. *Antenor*; cf. Il. vii. 347, &c.—14. *plect.*; pay the penalty.—17. *virtus*, firmness.—19. *domitor*; as being the one who put the finishing stroke to the war: these lines are a free rendering of the opening of the Odyssey.—22. *immer.* = ἀβάπτιστος.—23. *Siren.*: Odys. xii. 165. *Circ.*: Odys. x. 230.—25. *tur. et ex.*, deprived of his form and sense; cf. Tus. i. 9. 18.—27. *numerus*, a mere crowd; so ἀριθμός: cf. Aris. Nubes, 1202, ὄντες λίθοι, ἀριθμός, πρόβατα. *fruges c. n.*; cf. Il. 21. 142, οἱ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσιν.—28. *Alcinoi*; the genitive after *juventus*: cf. Odys. ix.—31. *cessatum*; supine: cf. Madv. 311.—32. *de nocte*; cf. S. ii. 3. 238.—34. *noles*, sc. *currere*: “Hydropicis multum ambulandum, currendum, aliquando.” Celsus.—37. *vig. tor.*, you will be kept awake and tortured.—39. *Est*, is eating; so καρδίαν ἐσθλείν. *in an.*, for an indefinite time.—40. Cf. ἀρχὴ δέ τοι ἡμῖν παντός.—43. *in om. vol. æ.*, rolling on for ever.—44. *beata*, rich; cf. S. ii. 8. 1.—45. *pacan.*, are reclaimed.—48. *deduxit*; aoristically.—52. *fomenta*; not as remedies, but luxuries, as is evident from the context. Warm bandages, &c., were used by those in health: see Seneca quoted in Or.—56. *voto*; ablative.—58. An allusion to the brazen bull invented by Perillus for Phalaris; cf. Cic. in Ver. ii. 5. 56.—60. *mens*; here used for passion: cf. C. i. 16. 22.—61. “While it violently hurries after satisfaction for its unappeased anger.” *odio* is the *dativus commodi*. On the expression *festin. pœnas*, cf. C. iii. 24. 62; and the Greek σπεύδειν (Jelf, 560).—67. *Mil.*; cf. S. ii. 2. 11.—70. i.e. “Whatever line of conduct you adopt, I shall pursue my own course.”

III. Tiberius Claudius Nero was sent B.C. 20 into Armenia, at the request of an embassy, to depose Artaxias, and place Tigranes on the throne. Among his companions was Julius Florus, (cf. E. ii. 2,) who is perhaps the one Quintilian (x. 3. 13.) names as a distinguished orator in Gaul.

2. *labo.*; cf. S. ii. 8. 19.—3. *Thraca.* = Θρήκη.—4. i. e. the Hellespont, flowing between the towers of Hero (near Sestos) and Leander (near Abydos). *cur.* may refer to the strength of the stream.—6. *operum* is governed by *quid.*: “What is the studious band composing?” *stud.* is not used absolutely by Cicero.—8. *paces*; the works done during peace.—9. *Titius* was perhaps the son of M. Titius, Con. suff. B.C. 31; his works have perished. There seems an irony in the following lines, which, however, Or. denies.—11. *lucus*, i. e. the easier kinds of poetry.—13. *Thebanos* = *Pindaricos*.—14. “Or does he rage and swell in tragedy?” *ampull.* = ἀγκυθίζειν: *ampulla* was a bottle with a round belly.—15. *mihi*; dat. ethicus: “How fares my Celsus?” On *Celsus*, see Ep. i. 8. 1.—17. *Pal.*; alluding to the library founded by Augustus.—22. *turpiter h.*: adverbs of quality are rarely joined to adjectives in prose.—23. *civ. jura. Res.*, for *jus civile respondere*, or *de jure r.*; cf. C. iii. 2. 6.—25. *hedera*; the ivy was itself the prize: cf. C. i. 1. 29; on the gen. cf. Zumpt, 425.—26. *Frig. fom.*, the chilling effects (lit. applications) of care.—29. *nobis cari*, i. e. with self-approbation.—31. *Munatius*, son of Mun. Plaucus, Con. B.C. 42; himself Con. A.D. 12. *an*: note the change to the oratio recta.—32. *nequidq.*, i. e. without adhesion.—33. *cal. san.*, any heat. *rer. insc.*, misunderstanding.—35. *indigni, sc. estis*: “You ought not to break;” so ἄξιος is used.—36. cf. C. i. 36. 2; iv. 2. 55.

IV. 1. *Albi*, sc. Tibulle, the poet, to whom C. i. 33. is addressed. *serm.*, satires. *cand.*, impartial. — 3. *Cassius*

Parmensis was one of the murderers of Cæsar, and the last of them put to death; on the diff. between him and C. Etruscus, cf. Dic. Biog.—6. *eras*; probably like *ἦν*, for the present: others, "were not from your birth;" or, "were not since I knew you;" cf. on C. i. 27. 19. *see p.*, without a heart.—8. "The gods can grant no more; for what farther can a nurse desire for her loved child, when he has already," &c. ?—10. *Gratia*, the favour of the great.—11. *mundus v.*, an elegant way of living.—12. i. e. Among all the goods and ills of life, and the feelings they excite.—13. "Believe that every day that dawns on you is your last."

V. An invite to Manlius Torquatus to come to supper on the eve of Augustus' birthday, viz. x. Kal. Octo.

1. *Archiacis*; common couches made by some one of the name of Archias.—2. *modica*, cheap; cf. C. i. 20. 1. *olus omne*, any kind of vegetable, or anything you may get.—3. *Sup. sol.*, at sunset. Torquatus, (to whom C. iv. 7. is addressed,) is supposed to be the same with C. Nonius Asprenas, (cf. Dic. Biog., "Nonius," 8,) but the matter is doubtful.—4. *iterum*, sc. *consule*, B.C. 26. *diff.*, put into the cask.—5. *imperium fer*, bear with my imperium, i. e. submit to my rule.—6. *splendet*, is burnished: there was probably no fire at that time of year.—7. *divitiarum*, for *divitum*.—8. *Moschus*; an orator of Pergamus, who was accused of poisoning.—9. *ven. som.*, freedom from business, and leave to sleep: the day was *nefastus prior*, i. e. no business was to be transacted in the morning.—10. *tendere*, to pass, to bring to an end; like *τελεῖν*: cf. Prom. 537, *τὸν μακρὸν τελεῖν βίον ἐλπίσιν*.—11. *Quo*; for the old dative *quoī*, sc. *optem*.—12. *Assidet*, is next door to; α. λ. in this sense it is formed after the analogy of *dissidere*.—13. *desig.*, accomplish.—14. *inertem* = *ignavum*.—15. *Fe. cal.*, flowing

cups.—20. *solu.*; absolutely: free from care.—21. *imperator*, for the prose *imperatur*.—23. *canth.*; cf. on C. i. 20. 2.—27. *cœna p.*, a prior engagement.—28. *umbris*, uninvited guests; cf. S. ii. 8. 22.—29. *capræ*, the smell of the arm-pits; cf. S. i. 2. 27: the feminine form is unusual.—30. *quotus*, with how many friends you are coming.—31. *postî.*, the back door.

VI. 1. *Nil admirari*, not to be excessively struck with anything; cf. Cic. Tus. v. 28. 81, "Sapientis est proprium nihil cum acciderit *admirari* ut novum accidisse videatur." So Aris. says the *μεγαλόψυχος* is one ϕ οὐδὲν μέγα. It was a leading principle with all the ancient sects.—3. *hunc*, this sun we see. *dec. Tem.*, the seasons, which pass by fixed principles of movement.—4. *form.*, superstitious awe.—5. *mu. ter.*, precious stones, &c.—6. The Indian seas were thought to be very rich in pearls.—7. *Ludicra*, the public games.—8. *dona*, i.e. public offices given by the Roman people (Quiritis).—9. "He who dreads poverty is as much a slave as he who desires wealth."—10. *pavor*; "Metus mentem loco movens," Cic. Tus. iv. 8. 19. Translate: "Disturbing dread is present on either side."—11. *simul*, for *simul ac*: "as soon as any unforeseen appearance."—13. *spe*, expectation.—15. *æquus*, the constant; who "æquam servat mentem."—16. Cf. Ecclus.: "Be not righteous overmuch."—17. *arg.*, plate; *artes*, works of art: cf. C. iv. 8. 5.—21. *emetat*; α. λ. = *metat ex agris*.—22. *indig.*, shocking to think of.—24. The connection is: "Remember, when you have done all this, that life is short;" cf. Soph. Ag. 646.—26. *Porticus*, viz. of Neptune, which was built by M. Agrippa, B.C. 25; he also built a portico to the Pantheon.—28. Repeated from S. ii. 3. 163.—31. *verba*, empty words.—32. *Lucum l.*, a sacred grove mere trees; i.e. "Do you disbelieve the existence of the gods?" Some read *ut* for

et; in which case *lucus* would be any kind of wood.—33. Cibra was famous for its iron-works.—36. *fidem*, credit.—38. *Sua. Ven.*, persuasion and grace.—39. *rex*; Archelaus, who reigned from B.C. 36 to A.D. 17; cf. Cic. ad Att. vi. 1. 4, “Nihil illo regno spoliatus, nihil rege egentius.”—40. *hic = talis*. The story of Lucullus is told rather differently by Plutarch, Lucul. 39.—48. *opus*, the business of getting money. *primus* is, the first thing in the morning.—49. *sp. et gr.*, splendour and popularity. — 50. *servum*: candidates were attended by a *nomenclator*, whose business it was to whisper the names of any voters they might meet. *lævum*; cf. on S. ii. 5. 17.—51. *trans pon.*; probably, across the counter.—52. *Fabia*, sc. *tribu.*—54. *impor.*, the obstinate fellow. *ebur* was the curule chair used by consuls, prætors, and curule ædiles.—55. *face.*, pleasantly.—56. *lucet*, the morning dawns.—59. *populumque*; by hendiadys for *populo*.—62. *Cærite*: the inhabitants of Cære received, B.C. 389, the Roman *civitas*, but not the *suffragium*. In after time, any one who was deprived of his vote was said, “in tabulas Cæritium referri.”—64. Cf. Odys. xii. 271.—65. *Minnermus*, of Colophon, lived about B.C. 630; one of his lines was, “Τίς δὲ βλος, τί δὲ τερπνόν, ἄτερ χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης.”—68. *Can.*; cf. E. i. 4. 1.

VII. 1. *Quinque*; a definite for an indefinite time.—5. *veniam*, sc. *ut ruri vivam*. *ficus*: the fig ripens about the beginning of September, at which time malaria is prevalent in Rome.—6. “Equips the undertaker with his black-robed attendants.” These attendants were, *pollinctores*, embalmers; *præficæ*, mourners; *sandapilarii*, bearers. — 8. *Offi. sed.*, the attendance of clients on their patrons, &c.; cf. S. ii. 5. 48.—12. *Contractus*, head and knees together. Düntzer considers it as the opposite of *distractus*, and renders it “undisturbed.” Al.—13. i.e. early in February.

—14. The connection is: "You will grant me this additional favour, though it may annoy you; for you have not given me merely what you yourself did not care for."—*Cal.*: so in English, "a Bristol compliment."—16. *benig.*, thank you; so *καλλιστα*.—21. *seges*, soil.—22. "A good man says he is ready to help the deserving, though he knows the value of his gifts." Beans were used for money on the stage.—24. "I will shew myself as worthy as the merits of my benefactor require me to." The connection being, "You have given me really valuable gifts, and I will shew that I deserved them." *merentis* is for *bene merentis*. On the use of *pro*, cf. Luc. v., "Dignum pro majestate rerum." Düntzer takes the line as part of the speech of the *vir bonus*, thus: "I will not only confer real favours, but I will in my gifts come up to (*dig. me præs.*) the merits of him who deserves well of me." This seems the best way of rendering the passage.—32. *procul*, hard by; cf. S. ii. 6. 105.—34. i. e. "If you think I have lost my liberty of action through your gifts."—35. *sat. alt.*, because I am stuffed with fat poultry.—37. *ver.*, sc. *me*.—38. *Audis.*, you have been called by me. *verbo*, sc. *uno*.—39. *possum*: the indic. shews the certainty of the fact.—40. Cf. *Odys.* iv. 601. "Tel. shewed his wisdom in refusing unsuitable gifts: I will do the same."—45. *imb.*, quiet.—46. Another example is introduced to shew that gifts must be fitted to the persons on whom they are bestowed, if they are to confer pleasure.—46. *Philippus* was L. Marcius P., *Con.* B.C. 91; cf. *Cic. Brutus*, 47. 173.—47. *offic.*, his duties. *octav.*, two o'clock; an hour generally (*Mart.* iv. 8.) given to exercise.—50. *Adr.*, just shaved. *vac. umb.*, in the empty booth.—52. *non læve*, sharply; an instance of *litotes*.—53. *unde d.*, of what origin.—54. *fort.*, property. *patre*; if he was *ingenuus*: *patrono*; if a *libertus*: cf. S. i. 6. 10.—55. *Pul. Menan.*: he was therefore a *libertus* of

Volteius, whose name, as was customary, he had assumed.—56. "An auctioneer, of no great property, but good character; known as one who could on occasion (*loco*, cf. C. iv. 12. 28.) bustle or take his ease, make money or spend it." This translation supposes the comma after *notum* removed; if it be retained, the infinitives depend on *gaudentem*: *notum* is then harsh.—58. *lare* c., a house of his own.—59. *dec. neg.*, after business was over.—62. *Benig.*; cf. v. 16.—63. *Neget*, Is it possible that he refuses? There is another reading, *negat. imp.*, obstinate fellow.—64. *horret*, is afraid.—65. *scruta*; cf. Lucilius, "Scrutarius laudat, Præfractum strigilim, soleam improbus dimidia-tam." The lower orders did not commonly wear the toga; hence they are called *tunicati*.—66. *Occu.* = φθάνει.—67. *Excus. lab.*, to excuse himself for being engaged in business.—69. *Sic*, on this condition.—72. *dic. tac.*, everything that came uppermost.—73. *sæpe*; to be taken with *decurrere*.—76. The *Feriæ Latinæ* were very ancient, and were held annually, for six days; cf. Dic. Ant., "Feriæ." Those feasts which were held on fixed days were *Stativæ*; *indictæ* or *conceptivæ* were held on days fixed by the consuls, &c.; *imperativæ*, those appointed on extraordinary occasions.—77. *mannis*, i.e. in a car.—79. *requiem*, amusement.—80. *sep. ses.*, about £62. *mutua*, as a loan.—83. *nitido*, a neat cit.—84. *crepat*, prates of. *ulmos*; cf. on C. ii. 15. 4.—85. *Im. stu.*, he works himself to death with his zeal: *studiis*; dative. *senes.*, makes himself wretched; cf. Epod. 13. 5, —88. *de*; cf. S. ii. 3. 238.—91. *Durus*, hard-working.—94. *quod*; as if for *propter quod*. Clients and slaves prayed by the Genius of their masters. The Romans believed each man to have a Genius who accompanied him through life. Cf. Dic. Biog., s. v.—96. The poet's own remark.—98. *Me. verum*, it is right that each one should measure himself; cf. S. ii. 3. 312.

VIII. 1. *Celso*: Celsus Albinovanus was secretary to Tiberius; cf. i. 8. 15. *gaudere*: the Greek salutation, χαίρειν καὶ εὖ πράττειν, is used instead of the Latin, *jubet salvere*.—2. *rogatu*, at my request.—3. *min.*; cf. 8. ii. 3. 9.—4. *nec recte*, neither following virtue nor pleasure with all my heart.—6. *long.*, remote: the richer Romans had sheep-walks in Lucania and Gaul.—10. *Cur*, because; cf. C. i. 33. 3. *veter.*, lethargy.—13. *ut*; cf. i. 3. 12.—14. *juveni*; Tiberius, who was then about 22.—15. *gaudere*, sc. *jube*.—17. *nos*, i. e. *amici tui*.

IX. This Epistle seems to have been written shortly before the expedition of Tiberius into Armenia; cf. C. ii. 6.

1. *nimirum*; of course understated better than any one else: *nim.* is slightly ironical.—3. *Scilicet*, to nothing less than. *tradere*, to introduce; cf. 8. i. 9. 47.—4. *leg. hon.*, who selects only honourable companions.—8. *mea*, my influence with you.—9. *Diss.*; in its strict sense: *ὅς ἀρνεῖσθαι τὰ βιάρχοντα ἢ ἑλάντω ποιεῖν δοκεῖ*, (Eth. Nic. iv. 7. 3.)—11. "I have stooped to the rights claimed by impudence;" i. e. "I have for once ventured to be impudent." *Fr. ur.* is "easy assurance;" so *scurræ* are called *urbani*; (cf. i. 15. 27.) *des.* is used of any matter which we undertake half against our will. *præm.*, the honours or rights claimed by any one; cf. 8. i. 5. 35. Others interpret *des.* of the arena: "I have descended into the arena for the prize of impudence."—13. *Scribe*; for *adscribe*. On the partitive gen., cf. C. iii. 13. 13.

X. 1. *Fuscum*; cf. C. i. 22, and Dic. Biog., s. v.—3. *cetera*; an adverbial use of the accusative imitated from the Greek; cf. Jelf, 579, b, and v. 50.—4. *et alter*, sc. *negat*.—5. *Au. par.*, we approve the same things, like a pair of doves.—6. *nidum*, i. e. *Romam*.—8. *Quid qu.*? What more need I say? *Viv. et reg.*, I enjoy life.—9. *rum. sec.*,

with unanimous consent.—10. *liba*, sacrificial cakes; of which, though they were delicacies, the slave had had enough. It was a proverbial expression, like *toujours perdrix*.—12. Cf. Cic. Off. iii. 3.—13. “Quod summum bonum a Stoicis dicitur, convenienter naturæ vivere.”—13. *domo*; dative. *area*, a site.—16. *mom.*, the influence.—17. *acutum* = ὀξεῖα.—18. *divellat*, breaks off.—19. *Liby. lap.*, pavements tessellated with African marbles.—20. *plumbum*, the leaden pipes which brought the water from the aqueducts.—25. “Will insensibly break through your wrong fastidiousness.”—26. *con. cal. nes.*, he who cannot compare like a connoisseur. *ostrum* is the purple dye obtained from the murex: the dye of Aquinum was not esteemed like that of Tyre.—31. *mir.*, much desire.—33. *Reges*, the rich.—34. According to Arist. (Rhet. ii. 20), this fable was spoken by Stesichorus to the people of Himera, when they were going to invite Phalaris of Agrigentum to take the command of their forces.—35. *Pellebat*, was gradually expelling.—40. *impr.*, incessantly.—42. *olim*, is wont.—43. *uret*, will chafe.—44. *Latus*; for *si lætaberis*.—48. i.e. it ought to be the servant, not the master. *funem* is an allusion to a towing-rope.—49. *dictabam*. The imperfect was the common form in letters; the writer regarding the time at which they would be read. *Vacuna* was an old Sabine goddess, who was confounded with Ceres, Minerva, &c.: her temple was near the confluence of the Digentia and Arno; cf. Dic. Biog., s. v.

XI. 1. *quid*; cf. S. i. 6. 55: the expression is compounded of “quid tibi videtur de hac re” and “qualis hæc res.” *nota*; for its wines, and for Alcæus and Sappho.—2. *con.*: this epithet is used from the public buildings with which the town was adorned.—3. *minorane*. *Ne* in the second part of a direct question is rare. Others read

ve, joining the sentence with what follows: "Or whether greater or less than their fame do they all," &c. This rests on the best authority.—4. *sordens*, appear mean.—5. *Attalus* was king of Pergamus: his cities were Apollonia, Thyatira, Mendes, Tralles, &c.—7. The people of *Lebedus* had been mostly transplanted by Lysimachus (B.C. 301) to Ephesus. *Gabii* had been ruined in the civil wars. *Fidene* was destroyed by Æm. Mamercus B.C. 425, and never recovered itself.—8. *vellem*: "I could make up my mind, were it necessary." The sense is: "A contented man can live anywhere; but no place, however pleasing for a time, has the delights of home."—10. *procul e*, near.—13. *Fricol*, has got chilled.—16. *trans*, the other side of.—17. *Inco*, to one sound in person and estate.—18. *Pænula* was a thick woollen cloak worn over the toga; *campestre*, a linen cloth round the loins used in the exercise of the campus.—23. *in an.*, for an indefinite time; cf. i. 2. 39.—25. *curas*, sc. *non aufert*.—26. "Neither does a place that commands an extensive view of the sea."—27. Cf. οὐ τὸν τρόπον, ἀλλὰ τὸν τόπον μεταλλάσσειν.—28. *Stren. iner.*, laborious idleness; i.e. labour without profit. *nav. atque qu.*, i.e. by sea and land.—30. *Ulubris*; where Aug. is said to have been reared: its chief population consisted of frogs.

XII. 1. *Iccius* was steward of the Sicilian estates of Agrippa; cf. C. i. 29. *Fructus* here means revenues.—2. *non est ut*; cf. οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως. *copia*, store; i.e. of enjoyment.—4. *cui rerum*, who has a sufficient supply of necessities.—5. i.e. "If you have good health."—7. "If you chance, (*forte*,) abstaining from dainties, to live on herbs." *in medio pos.* are, things prepared for use, (cf. S. i. 2. 108); here, made dishes.—8. *protinus*, always, i.e. "you will continue so to live, even if, (*ut*,)" &c.: on *ut*, cf. Epod. i.

21.—9. *Conf.*, suddenly.—10. *Vel*, whether it be that. The cause is indifferent; the effect will be the same.—12. *Democritus* of Abdera, an atomic philosopher (about B.C. 420), is said to have neglected his possessions in his pursuit of wisdom; cf. Cic. de F. v. 29. 87. The connection seems to be: "We may wonder that Democritus neglected his goods, when we see that you, though harassed with cares, can pursue the same studies."—15. *sapias* = *aperis*, think of. *subl.*, the hidden laws of nature. Or, *τὰ μυστικά*.—16. *temp.*, orders; cf. G. i. 12. 16.—17. *errare* is, to wander from want of knowledge, and answers to *sponte*; *vagari* is, to roam about.—18. "What sinks the moon's orb in darkness." *Obs.*; proleptically.—19. *con. dis.*, i.e. the harmony that results from apparent discord.—20. *Empedocles* of Agrigentum, about B.C. 520, was a follower of Pythagoras, and admitted among his elements *veltes* and *ψυχὰς*: to which Horace alludes in the previous line. *Stert.* is put for the Stoics; cf. S. ii. 3. 83.—22. *Utere*, admit as your friend. *Pomp.*; cf. C. ii. 16.—23. *piscēs* is here put for a delicate diet, in opposition to *porrum*. *truc.*: Empedocles is said to have believed that even plants had souls, like animals.—24. *verum*, just.—24. "Friends are cheaply purchased, when it is good men who want anything of you."—25. *gen. min.*, at Cæsar's knees. The events mentioned occurred B.C. 20.

XIII. This appears to have been written about B.C. 22, as a kind of festive Epistle, accompanying (as most suppose) the first three books of his Odes.

2. *volu.*, rolls; whether one or more.—3. *validus*: the general health of Aug. was bad. *lætus*, in good spirits.—4. *od. lib.*, a feeling of disgust against my works.—5. "An over-officious messenger, through your too great zeal."—6. *uot*; cf. i. 10. 43.—10. *latus*; "Aqua in via stans ex

pluvia." Acron.—12. *Sic pos.*, in such a position.—14. According to the Schol., an allusion to a play of Titinius.—15. *conv. trib.* The great gave occasional invitations to the members of their own tribe. The *pileolus* was a felt cap to wear on his return; *soleæ*, slippers worn in the house.—18. *oratus*, i.e. "To tell what I have sent."—19. *titubes*, commit any fault.

XIV. An Epistle purporting to be addressed to a discontented slave; in reality, explaining his reasons for preferring the country to the town.

1. *Villice*, bailiff.—2. *habitatum*, though inhabited by five families.—3. *dimittere*; on any municipal business. *Varia* was about four miles from the farm.—5. *res*, his property; cf. Dic. Ant., "Dominum." — 6. *Lamia*, viz. L. *Ælius*, whose brother Quintus was dead; cf. C. i. 26, iii. 17.—7. Verses of this kind were afterwards called Leonine; cf. *Æth.* ix. 621.—8. *istuc*, where you are.—9. *amat*: "desires to break through the barrier that keeps me from the course." A rope was stretched across the course till the chariots started.—12. *causatur*; αἰτιᾶται: "each one like a fool unjustly blames his unoffending situation."—14. *mediastinus*, from *medius*; one of the lowest slaves; who, standing in the middle, was at the beck and call of each.—18. *so dis.*, on this point there is a difference.—19. *tesqua*; places overgrown with thorns were so named by the Sabines.—21. *uncta*, dainty; cf. i. 17. 12: others make it = *immunda*.—23. "And because the little nook where you are would bring forth pepper and frankincense sooner than the grape."—26. *et tamen*, &c., and yet you have to work away at fields, &c.; an ironical statement of the hardships the slave has to endure.—29. *pigro*; i.e. "when you might be at leisure and enjoying yourself."—33. *imm.*, without a present.—34. *Aquidi*, clear flowing.—36. *incidere*, &c. *puderet*: "I should

be ashamed not to have put an end to."—37. *obliquo*, λοξῶ, envious; with eye askance.—38. *Limat*, lit. files away: "Nor does any one strive to diminish my comforts."—39. i.e. "All I have to endure is my neighbours' laughing at my gardening."—40. *diaria*, the daily allowance measured out for slaves.—42. *argutus*, sharp.—44. Cf. Cic. Tus. i. 41, "Quam quisque novit artem, in hæ se exerceat;" and Aris. Vesp. 1431. *censebo*, I shall give it as my decided opinion. *Censeo* was the technical word in the expression of opinion in the senate.

XV. 2. *Quorum h.*, what kind of men. The apodosis is in v. 25.—3. *Musa*, a celebrated physician, who restored Augustus to health by means of cold bathing. *super.*, sc. *facit*: "declares they are of no use."—5. *Sane*, in sooth. *myr.*; groves near Baiæ, where hot springs existed.—6. *cess.*, lingering.—12. The roads to Baiæ and Velia branched off near Capua. *lava s.*, with an angry tug at the left rein.—16. "I don't inquire about the wines, for I know they are bad; and though I can drink anything at home, I must bring some good with me for the winter."—25. *par est*, it is fair.—26. "I am like Mænius: I praise common things when I can get no better." *Mænius*, i.e. Pantolabus; cf. S. i. 1. 101, i. 3. 21.—27. *urbanus*; cf. on i. 9. 11.—29. "One who, when he had not dined, could not tell a friend from a stranger." *non qui*, for *qui non*; *hoste* in the older sense, for *peregrinus*. *dignos.* was first used by Horace.—30. *opp. fing. s.*, sharp in coining all sorts of slanderous jests.—34. *omasi*, tripe and vulgar lamb. Lamb was held in no esteem by the Romans.—35. "That he might say forsooth, like another Bestius, that the bellies of spendthrifts," &c.; i.e. declaim against luxury when he was gorged.—41. *vulva*. The *sumen*, or belly and breast, of a sow after her first litter, were considered delicacies.—42.

hic = talis.—43. "When my means fail, I can put up well enough with common things."—45. *bene viv.*; like our "live well," and with a similar ambiguity.—46. *fundata*, invested.

XVI. 2. *opulentet*: coined by Horace.—5. *Continui*, unbroken; for the valley of the Digentia, now Val di Licenza, is the only one that cuts the chain of mountains from near Tibur to Carseoli.—6. Eustace describes the site as sheltered by hills to the north; by a hillock and trees to the south; and open to the east and west.—6. *veniens*, rising.—7. *vaporet*, covers with a mist.—8. *Quid, si, sc. dicam*: "Suppose I tell you that the bountiful briars bear red cornel-berries and plums."—10. *fruge*; for acorns: an use not found elsewhere.—11. "That the foliage of Tarentum was brought nearer Rome."—12. *Fons*: not the *fons Bandusiæ*, but perhaps of the same name as the river, Digentia; in which case *idoneus* would mean "one able to give, and that has given its name to the stream."—12. *ut, sc. et quidem talis*.—14. *viz.* by bathing and drinking.—15. "This retreat, which is sweet to me, and, if you believe me, charming in itself."—17. *audis = κλύεις*: "what you are called," i.e. happy.—19. "I fear you believe any one's opinion of you rather than your own."—20. *alium*; cf. Zumpt, 484.—23. *unctis*, greasy; as they had no forks.—24. *pudor m.*, false shame.—25. *tibi*; governed by *pugnata*.—26. *vacuas*, wide open; listening.—27. From a panegyric of Augustus, by Varius.—28. *Servet*, i.e. by giving neither an occasion of shewing his anxiety for the other.—31. *Res. nomine?* Do you answer in your own name? i.e. Can you not perceive, as in the former case, that the praise is not meant for you?—33. i.e. "What is the opinion of the people worth, after all?"—37. *Conten.*, asserted.—38. *m. colores*, and keep on changing colour.—40. *men.*, faulty. *est*, i.e.

in the opinion of the multitude.—41. *con. pat.*, the *senatūs consulta*, which were gradually acquiring the force of laws. *Lex* was a resolution approved by the Senate and passed by the *Comitia Centuriata*. *jura*, rules of law.—42. *sec.*, are decided; cf. S. i. 10. 15.—43. “By whose surety property is held, and by whose witness causes are gained.” *Causam tenere* is the opposite to *causa cadere*.—49. *Renuit*, by gesture; *negitat*, orally.—50. The connection is: “Most men assume an appearance of virtue for fear of punishment, like the slave just spoken of: the fact is, they like the bait, but fear the hook, of sin.”—51. *miluus*, a pike.—56. *mihi* = *med sententiā*. Translate: “The loss is for that reason lighter, but not the crime.” On *lenius*, cf. C. ii. 19. 15. Some erroneously suppose this an allusion to the Stoic dogma ridiculed in S. i. 3. 96.—57. *forum*. There were at this time the *fora*, *Vetus*, *Julii*, and *Augusti*. The *tribunal* was a tribune, or raised platform, for the *prætor* and *judices*. *spect.*, admires.—60. *Laverna*, the goddess of thieves.—64. “When he stoops to pick up a farthing from the gutter.” *triv.*: S. i. 9. 59. *fixum*, sticking.—66. *mihi*; as in v. 56.—68. *fes. et ob.*, is always in a hurry and overwhelmed with business.—69. i. e. “What a capital slave the fellow will make!”—70. *pascat d.*, let him be a hard-working shepherd or ploughman; cf. i. 7. 91.—71. *hiemet*, let him be tempest-tossed.—72. *An. pro.*, let him do good to the corn-market, i. e. by bringing in supplies to lower it. *penus*, provisions.—73. *Pentheu*; translation of Eurip. Bacchæ, 489, &c.—78. *simul*, &c. Suicide was allowable and praiseworthy in the creed of the Stoics.—79. *linea*; referring to the white line which marked the goal in the races.

XVII. 2. *tandem*, in fine. *maj. uti*, to live with the great. 3. *docen. ad.*, who still needs teaching himself. A better

reading is, *disce docendus adhuc*; the nominative for voc., understanding, "because you are younger than I."—4. Cf. μήτε τυφλὸν ὁδηγόν, μήτε ἐκνέητον σύμβουλον.—5. *Et nos*, even I. *fecisse*: the perfect expresses the result of the action, according to Zumpt, 590, q. v.—6. *Si te* with the indic. nearly answers to "Take any one who delights," &c. *primam*: a later hour than *clientes*, and those in professions, could indulge in; cf. S. i. 1. 10.—7. *pulvis*, i. e. of the streets.—10. *sefellit*; alluding to the Epicurean ἀδθε βιάσας.—11. *benig.*, to treat yourself a little better.—12. *siccus*; cf. S. ii. 3. 81: "though used to fast from want, you will get invited to some great dinner."—13. *Si*: spoken by Diogenes. Note the force of the imperfect.—13. *clu.*; a gladiatorial word.—19. *miki*, for my own sake. *hoc*, sc. *quod ego facio*.—20. *Equus*; cf. ἵππος με φέρει βασιλεὺς με τρέφει.—21. *Off. fac.*, I pay my court.—22. *Dante m.*, inferior to the giver, for you receive benefits from him. *fers te*, you boast yourself.—23. *color*, complexion; cf. S. ii. 1. 60.—24. *fers*: "almost always acting well in the circumstances in which he was."—25. *dup. pan.*, a doubled cloak; for they avoided the tunic.—26. *Mira*, I may well wonder.—27. The Schol. narrates that at the baths Aristippus walked away with the dress of Diogenes, leaving his own in its place; which however Diogenes would not wear.—29. "And will becomingly act each part."—30. *Miletus* was famous for its woollen.—33. *Res g.*, to rule the state.—34. *tentat*, aims at.—36. The Greek proverb was, οὐ παντὶς ἀνδρὶς εἰς Κόρινθον ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς: probably arising from the chance of being fleeced by the ἐταῖραι, who were very numerous.—37. *Sedit*, he remains idle; cf. καθῆσθαι.—39. *Hic*, here; viz. in manly action.—42. *exp. vir*, a man of enterprise.—43. *rege suo*, his patron.—45. *hoc*, sc. *ut plus feras*.—47. *pas. firm.*, sufficient to support.—49. *divid.* = *diviso*.—50. *corvus*; the Greeks called parasites κόρακες.—

55. *Not. ac.*, the hackneyed tricks. *catellam*; here a dimin. of *catena*, a chain; sometimes of *catulus*.—56. *peris* = *περικελίδα*, an anklet.—59. *planum* = *πλάγρον*, a juggler.—60. *Osirim*. The worship of the Egyptian deities was gaining ground at this time among the lower orders. Their rites were forbidden at Rome B.C. 20.—62. *pere.*, i.e. "one who does not know you."

XVIII. 1. *liber*, frankest. On *Lollius*, cf. i. 2. *met. præ. sp.*, you will not assume the character.—4. *Discolor*, different. There is perhaps an allusion to the different coloured dress worn by the two classes. *infido*, sc. *ita*.—6. "A roughness that is clownish, unmannerly, and grievous."—7. *tonsa cute*, close-cropped hair; cf. *ἐν χρῶ ξυρεῖν*.—9. Cf. *Aris. Eth. N. ii. 6*, "Ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετὴ ἕξις προαιρετικὴ ἐν μεσότητι οὖσα.—10. *imi D. l.*; as a jester on the lowest couch.—12. *v. c. tollit*, so praised the words that chance to fall from his lips.—14. *Reddere*, to repeat. In most mimes the *par. sec.* was a parasite who imitated the chief actor by gesture and word.—15. *lana caprina*, about goats' wool, i.e. a mere nothing. The Greek proverb was, *περὶ θνους σκιᾶς μάχεσθαι*.—16. *Scilicet*: "Do you mean to say that I am not to be the first believed?"—18. *pretium*: "I would not have another life at that price."—19. *Castor D.*, two gladiators.—20. *Minuci*. This road was on the left of the Appian, as you went from Rome and ran through the country of the Marsi and Samnites. Its exact line and its constructor are unknown.—21. *damnosa*, that hurts the body.—22. *Gloria*, vanity.—25. *decem v.*, furnished with many more vices.—28. *prope vera*, that are about the truth. 30. *Arcta*, scanty; which was a sign of poverty: cf. *Epod. 4. 8. com.* = *clientem*.—31. *Eutrapelus*, P. Voluminus, a friend of Antony. *Εὐτραπείλια* is defined by *Arist.* as *πεπαιδευμένη ὕβρις*.—35. *num. al. pas.*, he will increase other people's wealth, viz. by borrowing on usury.—36. "He

will become a gladiator, or drive a market gardener's cart for hire."—37. *scrutaberis*, you ought never to inquire into. *illius*, sc. *patroni tui*.—38. *tortus*, βασανισθείς, tried.—*ira*, i.e. "at any insult you may have received from him."—40. *Nec*, for example, &c.—41. *Amphion* (the founder of Thebes) and *Zethus* were the sons of Antiope by Zeus.—47. *senium*, moroseness.—48. *pariter*, sc. *ac patronus*.—53. *coronæ*, the people standing round.—54. *Præcl. camp.*, the contests of the Campus.—55. *Cantabrica*; the Cantabrian expedition of Augustus, B.C. 25.—57. *nunc*; B.C. 20, the date of the Epistle. *si quid*: "and more remote countries he subjects to Italian arms."—59. Supply *cogita*: "Think that, though you do not wish to do anything contrary to the bent of your disposition, you sport sometimes." *ex. num. mod.*, out of time and tune; cf. *παρὰ μέλος*.—63. *lacus Hadria*: "the lake on your estate was the Adriatic."—66. *utroque pollice*, with all his heart. Bending down the thumbs was a sign of approbation at the gladiatorial shows.—68. *quoque*; from *quisque*.—70. *patu. aur.*, ears ever open.—72. *Non*; cf. Zumpt, 529, and S. ii. 5. 91.—75. *parvo*, i.e. "with this small reward, and nothing more." *incom.*, be unkind, and refuse you.—76. *Qu. com.*, what sort of person you introduce.—78. *quon.*, occasionally.—79. *om. tueri*, give over protecting.—80. *Ut*: "that you may be able to serve one whom you *do* know thoroughly."—81. *qui*. The sense is, "For when he whom you introduced is assailed by a malicious tooth (*Den. Theon.*), and you can't defend him, don't you see that the danger is coming home to you?"—84. *res agi.*, your interests are involved.—86. "Pleasant is the paying court to some powerful friend, before you have tried it." *cult.* is *a. λ.* in this sense.—87. *in alto*, i.e. "when you have advanced some way in his favour."—88. *Hoc age*, beware.—90. *celeres*, lively. *ag.* &c., the careless one who is active and busy.—91. This

verse is wanting in many MSS.; yet some such line seems to be needed. The method of correction exhibited in the text makes very good sense, but is quite destitute of authority.—93. *vapores*, feverish heats.—94. *modestus*: “often does the modest man appear to dissemble, the silent to be morose.”—96. *Inter cuncta* = *omni tempore*.—98. *sem. incup.*, insatiable desire.—99. *med. util.*; what the Stoics called ἀδιάφορα,—Cicero, *indifferentia*, viz. qualities that might be turned to either a good or a bad use.—100. Whether virtue was a gift of nature, or the effect of instruction, was a favourite subject of debate.—101. *amic.*; cf. i. 3. 29.—102. *honor*; the Stoic opinion: *lucel.*; the vulgar: *secre.*; the Epicurean.—103. *semita*: this was properly a way only accessible to foot-passengers and mules, with stepping-stones.—107. *mihi vivam*, may I live to my own profit.—109. *in annum*, i. e. to the next harvest.—110. *neu fuisse*: “nor let me hang in suspense on the expectation of the uncertain future.”—111. Understand, “I would pray for an even mind.”

XIX. 1. *Cratinus* was a poet of the old comedy, who died, as Aristoph. asserts, (Pax 700,) from seeing a cask of wine spilt. *docti*; cf. C. iii. 8. 5.—3. *Ut*, from the time that. *male s.* = *vesanos*.—4. *Adscrip.*, enrolled among; cf. C. iii. 3. 35. *Saty.*, i. e. his companions.—5. *fere*, almost always.—6. *ar. vin.*, is asserted to have been fond of wine.—7. Ennius had said, “Nunquam poetor nisi podager.”—8. *puteal.*; see on S. ii. 6. 35.—12. *vultu*, &c., “should be fierce, with a stern countenance and naked foot, and by help of the weaver of a scanty toga, (i. e. by ordering his toga to be made small,) should pretend to be a Cato.”—13. *tentore*; ab. instrum.—15. *Iarbitas* burst by emulating Timagenes with his tongue. *Timagenes* was a rhetorician of Alexandria, and at one time in favour with Augustus,

but was banished his palace for too great license of speech. *Iarbas*, a name given to Codrus, (cf. Vic. Ec. vii. 26,) from Iarbas, king of Mauritania, of which country he was. He is said to have burst his diaphragm and fallen dead.—17. “A copy, whose faults are easily imitated, deceives by those faults.”—18. *exs. cum.*; cumine that makes men pale.—20. *jocum*, laughter.—21. *vacuum*, unoccupied ground; ἄβατον.—22. “I have not trod with my foot another’s land.” Others supply *vestigia*.—24. *num. ani.*, the measures and spirit.—25. *res*, his subjects. *agen.*; that drove Lycambes mad; see on Epod. 6. 13.—26. *Ac ne*; cf. i. 1. 13. *bre- vior*, scantier.—28. “The masculine Sappho regulates her muses by the numbers of A.”—29. *rebus*, subjects; *ordine*, arrangement.—31. *famoso*, defaming.—32. *Hunc. sc. Al- caeum*.—33. *juvat*: “it is pleasant for me, saying things not yet related.”—36. *premat*, disparages them unjustly abroad.—37. *ventos.*, fickle.—38. “By giving them dinners and my cast-off clothes.”—39. *nobilium*; sc. Virgil, Varius, &c. *ultor*, the avenger, i. e. by satirizing their detractors. Many take *auditor* and *ultor* ironically: “I, who listen to bad poems, and revenge myself by reading as bad in return;” a strange version.—40. *amb. trib.*, as if he had been can- vassing the citizens for some office. *pulpita*, the stages whence they recited.—41. *Hinc il. lac.*; from Ter. And. i. 1. 99.—43. *ait*, sc. *grammaticus quidam. Jovis*, i. e. Augustus.—44. *manare*; transitively: cf. Ov. Met. vi. 312, “Lacrimas etiam nunc marmora manant;” and Madv. 223, c.—45. *tibi p.*, great in your own esteem. *nar. uti*, to sneer; cf. S. i. 645.—47. *iste locus*, that place of recitation you propose.—47. *diludia*, a truce; properly, the time allowed to a gladiator before he was required to exhibit again.—48. *Ludus* = *rius*. *genuit*, is wont to produce.

The connection of the Epistle is:—“I have imitators,

and a servile race they are (1—11); but imitation does not make a poet (12—20). And my claim to be a poet is denied, because, forsooth, I imitate: how ridiculous a charge! (21—34.) The critics lay it at my door because I take no pains to propitiate them (31—42); yet I must confess that I so far dread them, that I would rather keep out of the way, if possible," (43—49).

XX. This Epistle is evidently meant as a supplement to the book; but it must not be supposed from the last lines that it was written B.C. 21, since neither Ep. xii. or xviii. could have been written before the following year. It was therefore probably composed some time before his birthday (Dec. 8.) in the year B.C. 20; unless we suppose, as is not impossible, that he wrote it before he had actually prepared his work for publication.

1. *Vertumnus* (cf. S. ii. 7. 14.) had a statue in Vico Tusco, near where the *Socii* (noted publishers) had their abode.—2. *pumice*: the outside of the skins was polished with pumice.—3. *claves*, sc. *scriniorum*.—4. *comm.*, places of resort.—5. *ita*, i.e. to desire such things. *descen.*: the site of the tower was low. — 7. *læs.*, treats you ill.—8. *plenus*, satiated.—9. "But if the prophet is not blinded through disgust at the offender."—10. *Romæ*, at Rome. *ætas*, youth. —11. *sordes.*, to grow dirty.—12. *taci.*, speaking no more, i.e. no longer read. *inertes*: "inactive," says Orelli; who scarcely move when engaged in their work of destruction: rather, "unlearned," as Juvenal used "*Opici mures.*"—13. *vinctus*, packed up.—15. *m. paren.*, disobedient.—16. Cf. A. P. 467.—18. *Occu.*: "will come upon you in remote villages."—19. *tepidus*, i.e. in the afternoon.—21. *Maj. ni.*, too great for my nest.—23. *belli*; to be construed with *placuisse*.—24. *præc.*, prematurely bald. *sol. ap.*, fond of basking in the sun.—27. *qu. un.* Düntzer supposes this

age to have been chosen because it was easily expressed in poetry, and involved the mention of his friend Lollius.—28. i.e. B.C. 21. *Lep.* was not appointed consul till some time after *Lollius*, owing to Augustus, who was absent at the time of the election, having declined the honour.

BOOK II.

1. THIS Epistle is said to have been written because Augustus had complained that Horace had dedicated no Epistle to him.

1. *solus*. In B.C. 27 Augustus received the imperium and the title of Princeps Senatus; B.C. 23, the tribunician power; and B.C. 12, the office of Pontifex Maximus.—2. *moribus or.*, adorn it with morals. B.C. 22, he was made Magister Morum; cf. C. iv. 5. 22.—3. *legibus*; chiefly, *Julia de adulteriis, de maritandis ordinibus, de ambitu, de sumptu*.—5. Cf. C. iii. 9. 17.—6. *Deo. tem.* = *cælum*: Or. renders, “temples.”—7. “While they improved the earth and the race of men.”—8. *assig.*, i.e. give settled abodes to those who were before *νόμαδες*: an allusion to Cæsar’s grants to his veterans.—9. “They lamented that the fame they had hoped for did not answer their deserts.”—11. *fatali*, ordained by fate.—12. *sup. fine*, only by his death.—13. *artes*, abilities; here put for the men possessing them. Trans.: “He hurts with his brilliancy (sc. the eyes of his contemporaries), who overpowers capacities inferior to his own.”—15. i.e. “We are wiser than the ancients, for.” *Præs.*, still on earth. *matu.* = *tempestivos*; not put off too long. *honores*, e.g. temples, altars, images, and libations.—16. *Jurandas.* = *jurantibus tangendas*.—18. *uno*, one point.—21. *ter. se.*, removed from the earth.—23. *veterum*,

sc. *temporum*.—24. The laws of the Twelve Tables, enacted by the Decemviri B.C. 451.—25. *Gabitis*; cf. Livy, i. 54. *rigidis*, strict. Their character stood very high, even in the time of Horace: *æquata*, made on just conditions.—26. *Pont. lib.*, books containing their rules, &c. Others understand the *Annales Maximi*, which were a brief mention of the chief events of the year. *vatum*; of Marcius (Livy, 25. 12.) and others, written in the Saturnian metre.—27. *Dict.*, would persist in affirming.—31. "There is nothing hard inside the olive," &c.—32. i.e. "It might as well be said that we excel the Greeks in all the fine arts."—34. *dies*, time.—35. *chartis*, &c.: "How long a space confers value on writings?" cf. C. iv. 14. 40.—36. *decidit*; cf. C. iv. 7. 14.—38. *Ex. jur. fl.*, let some settled limit prevent all strife.—43. *pon. hon.*, shall be placed with honour.—45. Horace refers to a story of Sertorius, (told by Plu. v. Sert. c. 16,) who, to persuade his army that it was better not to attack the enemy, shewed, by example, that a horse's tail might be plucked out hair by hair, though it could not all at once.—47. "Tricked by the principle of the sinking heap;" an allusion to the fallacy called by Aldrich *Acervalis*: most comm. refer it to the argument called the *sorites*, with which it has no possible connection.—49. *Lib.*; cf. C. iii. 30. 7.—51. *critici*, the learned.—52. Ennius believed in metempsychosis, and asserted that he had once been Homer, and after that a peacock, &c. (cf. Pers. vi. 10); also, that the shade of Homer had appeared to him, and promised him fame equal to his own. The sense is: "Ennius may be quite easy about his dreams, for he has already got what they promised him."—53. *Nævius* exhibited his first play B.C. 235; he also wrote a poem on the Punic war. *non*; for *nonne*.—54. *Pæne r.*, as if he had just written.—55. *uter ut.*, "which wrote the first," and was therefore the better poet.—56. *Pacuvius*, a nephew of Ennius, (B.C. 220—130,)

is called *doctus*, as he took most of his plots from Greek sources. *senis* = *antiqui*. *Accius*; born B.C. 170. *alti*, sublime; cf. Quint. x. l. 97, "Virium Attio plus tribuitur: Pacuvium videre doctiorem, qui esse docti adfectant, volunt."—57. "The toga of Afranius is said to have been one that would have suited Menander." L. Afranius lived about B.C. 49. His scenes were principally taken from low life at Rome. *toga*: when the scenes and characters were Roman, the plays were called *togatæ*. *Menander* was the most distinguished writer of the New Comedy.—58. Plautus died B.C. 184. *ad ex. prop.*, i.e. hurries on to his *denouement* like *Epi*. It does not mean that one copied the other, but that both were distinguished by rapidity of incident. *Epicharmus* of Cos flourished about 480 B.C. He wrote comedies on mythological subjects, and is called *Siculus*, because he spent most of his life in that country.—59. *Cæcilius*: C. Statius died about B.C. 268. *gravi.*, impressiveness. *arte*, i.e. the complexity of his plot.—60. *arto*. Temporary theatres were the only ones used at Rome till Pompey built one after the Mithridatic war.—62. Livius Andronicus produced his first play B.C. 240.—67. *ignare*, so as not to excite the hearer; pointlessly.—71. *Orbilius Pupillus*, of Beneventum. *Orb. dictare*; for *Orbilius dictabat*. *emen.*, faultless.—72. *ex. min. dis.*, all but perfect.—75. *ducit ven.*, draws along with it, and sells the whole poem. Orelli construes *vendit*, "recommends," (cf. Juv. 7. 185,) and understands with *ducit* "in theatra, grammaticorum scholas," &c. The exact meaning is very doubtful.—76. *Indignor*, having the negative force of non-approving, may be followed by *quidquam*. *crasse*, roughly, coarsely.—79. *crocum*, with which the stage was strewn. *Recte per.*, i.e. be proper to be acted; like *stare fabulam*. T. Quintius Atta died B.C. 78.—82. *Æsopus* was a famous tragic, *Roscius*, a comic, actor. Both were contemporaries

of Cicero. *gravis*, majestic.—86. *Saliare*. The Salii were priests of Mars Gradivus and Quirinus. The *carmen S.* was sung by them when the ancilia, or sacred shields, were carried in procession, and its words were nearly obsolete.—88. *sepultis*; for *sepultorum*.—92. *tereret*, which every man might thumb.—93. *nugari*, to trifle. He is contrasting arts and amusements with war and politics.—94. *vitium*, luxury; cf. S. ii. 21. 78.—97. *Susp. vul.*, they fixed their eyes and minds.—100. *petiit*; in prose, *petierat*. *mat. plena*, quickly cloyed.—101. "What is there that always pleases?"—102. *Hoc, sc. artium studium*: "Happy times of peace and prosperity caused this love of the arts."—105. "And to lend out money guarded by good securities." *nomina*, were the entries in the books, or the notes of hand, as here. *rectis*, legal; right in form. *expendere = in expensum referre*, to enter as expended or lent; cf. S. i. 2. 16.—108. *calet*, is excited only by the desire of writing.—110. *dic-tant*: as the higher classes seldom wrote themselves, this word came to mean *to compose*; cf. Pers. i. 51. Others, "recite after supper." With *fronde*, understand *heredæ*.—112. Cf. c. iv. 15. 23.—114. *abrot.*, southernwood, which was used as a stimulant.—117. *passim*, promiscuously.—119. *collige*, infer.—120. *temere an.*, is not easily made avaricious; cf. Plaut. Bacch. i. 1. 52, "*Rapidus fluvius est hic: non hâc temere transiri potest.*" *hoc*: verbs that generally govern the dative are often followed by the accusative of a neuter pronoun.—122. *socio*, his partner.—123. *Pupillo*, ward. *Siliqua* properly means the fruit of the carob-tree, but is used of the pod of any legume. *secundo*, coarser bread; what bakers even now call "seconds."—124. *malus*, unfit.—125. *Si das hoc*, if you concede thus much.—127. *jam nunc*, even from infancy.—128. *amicis*, pleasing; from the agreeable form in which they are put.—130. *Recte facta*, noble actions. *orien. temp.*: perhaps,

"the rising generation." Orelli: "each season of life as it arises." — 131. *inop. æg.*: with both these understand *animi*.—132. Referring to the *Carmen Sæculare*, &c.—134. *præs.*, propitious.—135. *docta p.*, with the prayer that they have learnt.—138. *Manes*: here, the *Dii Inferi*.—139. *fortes*, patient and rich with little.—140. *levan.*, refreshing.—142. *sociis*; in apposition with *pueris*.—143. *Tellus* was reckoned among the *Dii Inferi*: her public festival was in April.—144. *memor.*; because, as some believed, he was born and died with the person under his protection.—145. The *Fescennine* verses are by some supposed to have derived their name from *Fescennia*, a town of the *Falisci*; by others, from *fascinum* = *phallus*. They were doggrel verses, generally extempore and satirical. *morem*, i. e. of holidays after harvest.—147. "And this licence, still pleasing (*accep. = grata*) as the season came round again, was sportive without offending." — 149. *rabiem*, biting satire.—150. *Ire per*, to attack.—152. *lex*: the laws of the Twelve Tables made defamation a capital crime.—153. *malo*, slanderous; cf. *S. ii. I. 82*.—154. *ver. modum*, they changed their habit. *fustis*, may be here *fustuarium*, or beating to death.—156. *cepit*, captivated.—157. *hor.*, rough.—158. *Defluxit*, passed gradually away. *Saturnius*, a kind of verse measured by accent, not quantity. It was irregular, but its prevailing type seems to have been an *asyntarte*, consisting of an iambic dimeter catalectic and a trochaic dimeter brachy-catalectic. Niebuhr quotes as a specimen *Liv. i. 26*, "Duumviri pérduellíonem júdicent," &c.—159. *Munditiæ*: refinement drove out the disagreeable coarseness.—160. *ruris*, rusticity.—163. *Thespis* was the inventor of Attic tragedy. *utile*, i. e. for imitation.—164. *rem*, the substance.—165. *sub. et ac.*, lofty and impetuous.—166. *sp. trag. sat.*, his spirit is well enough adapted for tragedy.—168. *ex medio*, from common life.—170. *venia*, excuse, i. e. in its

slips; for every one is able to judge it, owing to the nature of the subjects.—171. *Quo pacto*, how; i. e. how carelessly! —172. *attenti*, careful, saving; cf. i. 7. 91. *len. tns.*, the cheating pimp.—173. *Quantus*, how poor! *Dossennus: Atellanarum scriptor*. Com. Cruq. Nothing is known of him. *edax*, gluttonous.—174. "How he traverses the stage with a loose sock;" "how slipshod he is in his style." It is, however, not impossible that the sense of *vs.* 170—175 may be different; thus: "See how carefully Plautus preserves his characters, while Dossennus, clever as I allow him to be in depicting parasites, is exceedingly careless in other respects, for he only cares for his pay." Others suppose that Plautus is praised for his minor characters only, while Horace leaves it to be implied that he was "*infelix operis summa*." At least, his censure (A. P. 270.) rests on different and more intelligible grounds. But *judicio perit*.—174. *pulpita* was the front part of the stage. *socco*: so Milton, "If Jonson's learned *sock* is on."—176. "Indifferent whether the play fail or succeed." *Rectò talè stare* = ὁρθῶ ἐπὶ σπουδῇ στήναι. —177. *venioso* = *ventosus*: "Him whom the hope of fickle praise has hurried to the stage."—178. "A languid audience depresses, an attentive one stimulates."—180. *Val. res lud.*, farewell the stage!—183. "Because the common people, who are more in number, though," &c.—184. *et depug.*, "and prepared to fight it out if the knights should differ from them."—187. *equitibus quoq.*, of the higher classes too.—188. *inertes*, wandering.—189. The plays last four hours or more. The curtain was let down into a sort of trough before the stage, not raised, as is the custom now.—190. *fugiunt*, quickly pass over the stage; others, "pass in mimic flight."—191. *reg. for.*, i. e. *reges olim fortunati*. *retortis*, tied behind them.—192. *Esse.*, Gallic war-chariots. *pilenta*, covered ears for ladies. *peter.*; cf. on S. i. 6. 104.—193. *ebur*, works in ivory.

Cap. Cōr., i. e. "so many things made of Corinthian bronze, that you might fancy the whole of Corinth there."—194. *Dem.*; cf. i. 12. 12, "He is said to have laughed at all human things;" cf. Juv. x. 33, "Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat Democritus."—195. "Or the panther having its different nature mixed with that of the camel." Understand the camelopard. *genus*; acc. Græcus.—198. *spect.*, objects of attention.—199. *asello*: "Ὀνφ τις ἐλέγε μῦθον ὃ δὲ τὰ ὄντα ἐκίλει."—201. *Eval.*, are able; aoristically.—203. *artes*, works of art; as C. iv. 8. 5, &c.—24. *oblitus*, covered.—206. *Nil sanè*, nothing at all; cf. S. ii. 3. 138.—207. *veneno*, dyè.—209. *laud. mal.*, i. e. *vituperare*; cf. the use of *male*, E. i. 19. 3, &c.—210. i. e. "to do anything, however hard;" lit., "to dance on the tight rope."—211. *inaniter*, with fictitious sorrows.—214. *his*: those who write any other kind of poetry than dramatic. *et* is to be taken with *redde*.—216. *Cur. red. brev.*, pay a short attention. *reddere* involves the notion of owing. *munus*, the temple on the Palatine.—217. *addere*; more usually, *admovere*.—220. i. e. "to accuse myself."—223. *loca*; for *locos. irrev.*, without being asked.—224. *apparere*, to be noticed or valued.—225. "And that our fine-spun poems are not estimated;" cf. vs. 76, and S. ii. 1. 4.—227. *commodus*, kindly.—230. *Ædituos*, guardians; lit., *νεωκόποι*, or persons who took care of temples;—the merits of Au. being represented as enshrined.—233. *Chærilus*, a poet of Iasus, a city of Caria. *incol.*, unpolished. *male n.* = *prave factis*, in vs. 266. *versibus* is the dative.—234. *Ret. acc.*, entered as received. The *Philippi* were worth about £1 4s.—239. *Apelles*, a painter of Colophon.—240. *alius*; ad S. ii. 3. 208. *Lysippus* of Sicyon was a worker in bronze: he was the introducer of a more natural style in sculpture. *æra*; an unusual construction for *ex ære*.—242. "But if you turned that judgment, which was so subtle in judging of the arts,

to books," &c.—244. Cf. Cic. de Fat. iv. 7, "Athenis tenue cœlum, ex quo etiam acutiores putantur Attici: crassum Thebis; itaque pingues Thebani et valentes." They were proverbial for denseness.—245. "But your beloved poets do not disgrace your judgment of them."—246. *dantis*, i. e. Augusti.—248. "Nor does the face appear more clearly expressed in bronze, than," &c.—250. *sermone*; cf. Auct. ad Heren. iii. 13. 23, "Sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianæ locutioni." Here it means his Satires and Epistles, as distinguished from epic poetry.—251. *res com. ges.*, to sing great acts.—252. *arces*; cf. iv. 14. 11.—254. *Aus.*; cf. C. iv. 14. 16.—255. "And the bars that restrain Janus, the guardian of peace;" cf. on C. iv. 15. 9.—258. *majestas* was first used of the Roman people; and when the rule was centred in one person, it was applied to the emperor. *reci.*, admits of.—260. "Officiousness teases him whom it foolishly honours;" i. e. without considering its own powers. 261. i. e. because a bad portrait or laudatory poem is really a caricature or satire.—262. *Discit*, sc. *aliquis*.—264. "I care not for an attention that encumbers me; and neither wish to see an ugly wax statuette of myself."—267. *pingui*, coarse, badly written, panegyric.—268. i. e. as if he were a corpse. *capsa* = *sandapila*.—269. *vicum*, sc. *Tuscum*; cf. S. ii. 3. 228.

II. 1. *Flore*; cf. i. 3. *claro.*: Tiberius was Con. B.C. 13, and had an ovation over the Pannonians in the next year, which is the probable date of this Epistle.—3. *Ti. vel Gab.*, i. e. a Latin, not a barbarian.—4. *candidus*, faultless.—5. *num.*, i. e. *sesterces*.—6. *Verna*, a domestic. *minis.*, dative. *ad nutus*, at the beck of his master.—7. *Litter.*, with a slight knowledge of Greek.—8. "You may imitate anything with the soft clay;" i. e. "train him to what you will."—9. *Quin etiam*, and besides; cf. Zumpt 542.—10. "Many pro-

mises destroy confidence, when any one wishing to get rid of his wares, praises them more than they deserve."—12. sc. "But this is not my case." *meo sum*: "I am not rich, but I am not in debt."—13. *temere*; cf. ii. 1. 20.—14. *Semel*: "once he committed a slight fault;" cf. S. ii. 7. 100.—15. "Lay hid in the stairs, fearful of the whip hung up," sc. in the house.—16. *excepta*, specified; cf. S. ii. 3. 286. This line seems to belong to the speech, the apodosis to vs. 3 being in the following.—17. *pœ. sec.*, without fear of any penalty.—18. *Prudens*, knowingly. *lex*: the condition was named, i. e. "you were told he had run away."—19. *Insequeris*, "do you prosecute?"—20. Understand, "In the same way you cannot blame me for not writing."—21. *mea*; agreeing with *epistola*.—23. *mecum faci.*, that make on my side.—24. *attentas*, you impugn. *super hoc*, in addition.—26. Lucullus was engaged in the Mithridatic war, B.C. 74—66. *viatica*, his money.—27. *ad assem*, to the last farthing.—30. "He dislodged a royal garrison from a post," &c.—33. *bis dena*: 20,000 sesterces in addition; cf. Zumpt, 873.—34. *prætor*, the general.—36. *add. men.*, give spirit. *ad. animum* is more common.—39. *catus*; cf. C. i. 10. 3.—40. *zonam*, his purse. The connection is: "As poverty drove him to desperate deeds, so it drove me to writing verses."—42. Greek was taught before Latin at Rome.—43. *bonæ*, kind, loved.—44. *curvo. dig. rect.*, to know right from wrong. *curvo* is dative.—45. *Academi*, a grove about a mile from Athens, named from a local hero. The doctrines taught in the time of Horace were those of the fifth academy, which was eclectic.—47. Join *civilis æstus tulit me rudem belli*.—48. *non res. lac.*, that could not match the might.—52. *sed quod non*, but now I have enough.—53. "What medicine could cure my madness, if I did not think it better to sleep than write?"—57. *quid fac. vis?* "What can I do? I must yield to fate."

59. *Carminē*, lyric poetry.—60. Bion, called Borysthenites, was a Scythian philosopher, and flourished about B.C. 250: he was a profligate and witty man. *sale nigro*, biting satire
61. "No three guests at a banquet have the same taste."
—65. *Præ. cet.*, setting aside everything else.—67. *sponsum*, from *spondeo*: to act as sponsor; cf. S. ii. 6. 23.—68. *cubat*, lies ill.—70. *hum. com.*, exceedingly convenient; ironically.—71. *Puræ*, free from obstacles. *plateæ* answered to *piazza*, or the French *place*.—72. *cal. redem.*, hot-tempered contractor.—74. "Sad funerals are contending with heavy wagons."—78. *Rite*, as their custom is.—80. *contracta ves. v.*, the poet's narrow way, i. e. trodden but by few.—81. *Ingen.*, that talent; abstract for concrete.—82. *septem*; a hyperbole. It must not be inferred that Horace means that he studied at Athens for seven years: he appears to have passed about two years there.—83. *exit = fit.*—86. *lyræ*; genitive. *digner*; for *dignum me existimem*.—87. *Frater*; for *ita fraternus*: "there was an orator and a lawyer so friendly, that;" cf. S. i. 1. 96.—88. "That each heard from the other nothing but compliments." On *meros*, cf. i. 7. 84.—89. *Gracchus*: C. and T. Gracchus were both famous speakers; the first, according to Cicero, was the best; cf. de Orat. i. 9, "Omnium mihi videor exceptis, Crasse, vobis duobus, eloquentissimos audisse Tib. et Caium Sempronios." *Mucius*: P. Mucius Scævola, con. B.C. 133, was eminent for his knowledge of civil law. His son, Q. M. S., con. B.C. 95, Cicero calls, "Jurisperitorum eloquentissimus, eloquentium jurisperitissimus."—90. *Qui minus*, how much less? i. e. in no less degree.—93. *molim.*, importance.—94. *ædem*, the Palatine temple of Apollo.—95. *procul*; cf. S. ii. 6. 105.—96. *ferat*; for *proferat*: "what reason each alleges."—98. "Like Samnites in a contest protracted till the lamps are lit;" cf. Livy, 9. 40, "Campani ab superbia et odio Samnitium gladiatores, quod spectaculum

inter epulas erat, eo ornatu (quo Samnites devicti a R. erant usi) armarunt Samnitiumque nomine compellarunt." They were armed only with blunt swords in these private exhibitions.—99. *puncto*, vote.—100. *Callim.*, a grammarian and poet of Cyrene, about B.C. 250.—101. *Mimner.*, of Colophon, a noted elegiac writer, about B.C. 627.—102. *fero*: "I have borne up to this time;" cf. 8. ii. 7. 1.—103. *capto*, try for.—104. "Now my poetic rage is over, and my sense recovered."—105. "Will venture to close (*obtur.*) my ears, hitherto open, and they shall read with safety;" cf. i. 19. 89.—107. *Gau. scrib.*; cf. ἡδονταὶ γράφοντες. *ultro*: "Of their own accord, even if you are silent, they praise themselves, happy whatever they have written."—109. *legit.*, according to the rules of art.—111. *audebit*, he will not hesitate; cf. i. 2. 40. *splendor*, brilliancy; poetic effect.—112. *hon. ind. fer.*, shall flow on unworthy of honour. *ferentur* may perhaps be for *proferentur*.—113. *movere loco*, to dislodge.—114. "And linger within their secret shrine;" i. e. though they be still favourites of the poet, and remain fixed in his mind, where no critic can enter to carp at them. *pene V.*: where none might enter but the Vestal virgins. Others, *domi*.—115. *populo*, governed by *obscur.*: "He will skilfully produce things hidden long from the people."—116. "And will bring to light expressive names of things." *speci.*: "quæ claram speciem, imaginem rei quam significant, nobis proponant."—117. *Cato* was consul B.C. 95, and was one of the first orators of any note. *Catthegis*, M. Corn., consul B.C. 104, was called by Ennius, "Flos delibatus populi suadæque medulla."—118. *sit. inf.*, defacing rust.—122. *Lux. comp.*, he will prune what is too luxuriant. *nimis aspera*: "he will polish what is too rough by careful attention."—123. *str. car. toll.*, he will elevate what wants strength. *tollere*; for *extollere*. Orelli. Others make *tollere* = *delere*.—124. "He will appear as if he were

but sporting, yet will be labouring hard."—125. *movetur* = *saltat*; cf. S. i. 5. 63.—126. Ironically. *iners.*; skillless.—127. *denique*, at least.—128. *ringi*, to snarl; i.e. "at my own defects."—131. *serv. munia*, could rightly attend to the duties of life; cf. S. i. 7. 31.—134. "Not go raving mad because the seal of a wine-flask was broken."—136. *opibus*, for *ope*.—137. *bilemque*: the *que* shews the exact species of the *morbi*. Trans.: "Drove out by pure hellebore his attack of bile."—141. "An additional reason for my giving up versifying is that my age does not allow it."—142. *tempes. lu.*, the sport that suits their age.—143. *Ac* implies that what follows is a result from the preceding, in which it differs in such sentences from *et*. Both *ac non* and *et non*, as distinguished from *nec*, throw the emphasis on a word (here *verba*) rather than the whole sentence.—145. *recordor* = *rursus in cor revoco*.—147. *quod*, viz. the fact narrated in the words *quanto cupis*.—149. *mons.*, recommended to you.—150. *fug. cur.*, you would give up attempting to be cured.—152. *donarent*; cf. Zumpt, 515.—153. *ex quo*, sc. *tempore*.—154. *plenior*; cf. Zumpt, 690. *moni.*, advisers; "those who had told you of the effect of money."—156. *nempe rub.*, you might rightly blush.—158. *libra*. *Mancipatio* was a method of sale in which the buyer, taking hold of the thing sold with one hand, and striking with a piece of money (*ære*) in the other, a pair of brazen scales, gave the money as a symbol of the price, and took the property. Cf. Dict. Ant., "Mancipium."—159. *mancipat* = *mancipio dat.* Trans.: "possession makes your own;" and cf. Dict. Ant., "Usucapio." The case of landed property where undisputed possession for a fixed time constitutes a title, is nearly parallel.—160. *villicus*; cf. i. 14. 1. *Orbius* is the feigned owner of the land, and the argument is: "You own the land quite as much as Orbius does; for you buy it little by little, as

he did in a lump."—166. *num. nuper*, what was paid for but lately, or long ago.—167. *emp. quon.*, he who long since bought.—168. *Emptum*: "For the only difference is, he bought them by one payment instead of many."—169. *ænum*; a brazier for warming the room.—170. "But he calls it his own up to where (*usque qua*) the poplar, planted near the settled limits, prevents any quarrels with his neighbours." *vic. jur.*; cf. Soph. Ant. 793, *νεῖκος ξύβαιμον*.—173. *mor. sup.*, death, the last of all things.—174. *altera*, for *alterius*.—175. "And an heir succeeds the heir of another."—177. *vici*, villas.—180. *Tyr. sig.*, Etruscan statuettes.—182. *Sunt qui* with the subj. is indefinite; *est qui* with the indic. means a definite person. Orelli says "the *sapiens*:" rather Horace himself.—183. *cessare*, to take his ease.—184. *Herodis*; Herod the Great, who reigned to B.C. 4. The termination *etum* means a place full of any kind of plant.—185. *impor.*, unwearied.—186. "Reclaims the woodlands by means of fire (i. e. burning down the trees) and the plough."—187. *Genius*; cf. on i. 7, 94, ii. 1. 144. *nat. tem. as.*, i. e. regulates his horoscope.—188. *Nat. De. hu.*, the God of human nature, i. e. under whose special protection each one is. *mor. &c.*, dying with each one of us; or rather, "mortal, as far as individuals are concerned;" for the Genius was reabsorbed in the deity on the death of the person he protected.—189. Changing in look, (sc. with the fortunes of his ward, and becoming) cheerful or gloomy. Others interpret it of a good and evil genius.—190. Cf. S. i. 1. 51.—192. *datis*, than what was left him.—193. *Scire volam*, I will shew that I know. *simplex*, careless, open. *nepot.*, a spendthrift.—197. *olim* is by some rendered *interdum*; by others joined with *puer*: "as you did when you were a boy." The *Quinquatrus* was a feast in honour of Minerva, and began on the 19th of March, lasting five days, during which

schools were shut up.—198, *raptim*, in haste.—199. The word *domus* in this line is uncertain, and is differently supplied by different MSS. Orelli explains it as the gen.: “Unclean domestic poverty.” Döring reads *pauperies*, *im. dom.* as the nominative.—200. *unus*, i. e. “not changing with my circumstances.”—201. “I am neither rich nor poor.”—205. *abi.*, ’tis well.—209. *lemures*, ghosts; in particular, those spirits which lingered on earth after death, through their having left something unfinished that was important, &c. *Thessalia* was the great seat of witchcraft.—210. “Do you count your birthdays with pleasure?”—212. *spinis*; here for “cares;” cf. i. 14. 4.—218. *dec. per.*, give way to those who can; i. e. die.—214. *Lusisti: de amore, sicut παλῆν.*—216. *lasc. decen.*, whom wantonness more becomes.

INDEX TO THE NAMES OF THE PLACES MENTIONED IN THE SATIRES AND EPISTLES, BUT NOT IN THE ODES.

ANCIENT NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	MODERN NAME.	WHERE SITUATED AND MENTIONED.
Actium.	P.	La Punta.	Entrances of Gulf of Arta, in Acarnania. E. i. 18. 61.
Ætolia.	R.	Pt. of Livadia.	E. i. 18. 46.
Albanus.	M.	Monte Cavo.	E. ii. 1. 27. 20 miles from Rome.
Allifæ.	U.	Alife.	S. ii. 8. 89. W. of Samnium.
Anticyra.	U.	Aspra Spitia.	S. of Phocis. } S. i. 8. 83; Malis, in Thessaly. } A. P. 800. Locris, nr. Naupactus. }
Anxur.	U.	Terracina.	S. i. 5. 26. Sea-coast of Latium.
Aquinum.	U.	Aquino.	S. E. of Latium. E. i. 10. 27.
Aricia.	U.	La Riccia.	16 miles S. E. by S. of Rome. S. i. 5. 1.
Athensæ.	U.	Athens.	E. ii. 2. 48.
Aulis.	U.		On the Euripus, in Bœotia. S. ii. 3. 199.
Barium.	U.	Bari.	Coast of Apulia. S. i. 5. 97.
Beneventum.	U.	Benevento.	S. of Samnium. S. i. 5. 71
Bœotia.	R.	Pt. of Livadia.	E. ii. 1. 244.
Brundisium.	U.	Brindisi.	Calabria. S. i. 5. 104; E. i. 18. 20.
Byzantium.	U.	Constantinople.	S. ii. 4. 66.
Cæra.		Cervetri.	S. of Etruria. E. i. 6. 62.
Canusium.	U.	Canosa.	Apulia. S. i. 5. 91; i. 10. 30.
Cappadocia.	R.	Pt. of Karamania and Marash.	E. i. 6. 89.
Candium.	U.	Valley of Arpaia.	Appian Way, between Capua and Beneventum. S. i. 5. 51.
Charybdis.	Vor.	Galofaro.	Straits of Sicily, near Messina. A. P. 145.
Cibyra.	U.	Horzoom.	E. i. 6. 88. On the borders of Caria.
Circæi.	U.	Citta Vecchia.	Sea-coast of Latium. S. ii. 4. 83.

ANCIENT NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	MODERN NAME.	WHERE SITUATED AND MENTIONED.
Clazomenæ.	U.	Kelisman.	Ionia.
Clusium.	U.	Chiusi.	Etruria. E. i. 15. 9.
Colophon.	U.	Zille.	E. i. 11. 3. Near Ephesus.
Corycus.	Pr.	Korghoz.	Cilicia. S. ii. 4. 68.
Cumæ.	U.	Cuma.	Campania. E. i. 15. 11.
Digentia.	Fl.	Licenza.	Joins Anio, 9 miles above Tibur. E. i. 18. 104.
Epidaurus.	U.	Nr. Pidhavro.	Argolis. S. i. 8. 27.
Ferentinum.	U.	Ferentino.	Latium, S. E. of Rome. E. i. 17. 8.
Feronia.	U.	Torre di Terracina.	Nr. Terracina. S. i. 5. 24.
Fescennium.	U.	Perhaps near Borghetto.	Etruria. E. ii. 1. 145.
Fidenæ.	U.	Castel Giubileo.	5 miles N. of Rome. E. i. 11. 8.
Fundi.	U.	Fondi.	Sea-coast of Latium. S. i. 5. 84.
Gabii.	U.	Castiglione.	12 miles E. of Rome. E. i. 11. 7. 15. 9; ii. 1. 25.
Gnatia.	U.	Nr. Monopoli.	Sea-coast of Apulia. S. i. 5. 97.
Ilerda.	U.	Lerida.	E. i. 20. 13.
Ithaca.	I.	Ithaca.	Off Acarnania. E. i. 7. 41.
Laurentum.	U.	Torre di Paterno.	16 miles S. W. of Rome. S. ii. 4. 42.
Lebedos.	U.	Kingi.	E. i. 11. 67.
Lucania.	R.	Near Basilicata and Principato Citeriore.	S. of Italy. S. ii. 1. 38, 8, 6. 3. 234.
Mandela.	U.	Perhaps Bardela.	E. i. 18. 105. At the head of the V. di Licenza.
Methymna.	U.	Molivo.	Lesbos. S. ii. 8. 50.
Miletus.	U.		E. i. 17. 80. Mouth of the Mæander.
Minturnæ.	U.	Trajetta.	E. i. 5. 5. Bet. Latium and Campania.
Misenum.	Pr.	Punta di Miseno.	S. ii. 4. 83. Campania.
Mitylene.	U.	Metelin.	Lesbos. E. i. 11. 17.
Osci.			S. i. 5. 54. Campania and parts of Latium and Samnium.
Parma.	U.	Parma.	Gallia Cispadana.

ANCIENT NAME.	DESCRIP- TION.	MODERN NAME.	WHERE SITUATED AND MENTIONED.
Pedum.	U.	Gallicano.	Ep. i. 4. 2. Latium.
Petrinus.	M.	Rocca di Monti Ragoni.	Ep. i. 5. 5. Nr. Sinuessa.
Phœacia.	Is.	Corfu.	E. i. 15. 24. A fabulous name for Corcyra.
Philippi.	U.	Filibah.	E. ii. 2. 49.
Picenum.	R.	Pt. of Urbino and Ancona.	S. ii. 3. 272, 4. 70. N. E. of Rome.
Rubi.	U.	Ruvo.	S. i. 5. 94. Apulia.
Salernum.	U.	Salerno.	S. i. 15. 1. S. W. of Campania.
Samnium.	R.	Abruzzi.	
Sardis.	U.	Sart.	Lydia. E. i. 11. 2.
Satureium.	U.	Saturo.	S. i. 6. 59. Nr. Tarentum.
Sinuessa.	U.	Rocca di Man- dragone.	S. i. 5. 40. Borders of Campania and Latium.
Smyrna.	U.	Smyrna.	E. i. 11. 3. Lydia.
Surrentum.	U.	Sorrento.	E. i. 17. 52; S. ii. 4. 55. Campania.
Teanum.	U.	Teano.	Capital of the Sidicini in Campania.
Trivicus.	U.	Trivico.	S. i. 5. 79. Bet. Samnium and Apulia.
Ulubræ.	U.		E. i. 11. 30. Near the Pontine Marshes.
Umbria.	R.	Urbino & Umbria.	S. ii. 4. 40.
Utica.	U.	Bon—Shater.	E. i. 20. 13. N. W. of Carthage.

ARS POETICA.

ARS POETICA.

ANALYSIS.

OF POETRY GENERALLY.

1. *Unity*.—A poem must be consistent (1—8), and license given to poets must not be extended so as to sacrifice the necessary uniformity of appearance (9—13). It is from the neglect of this rule (especially in epic poetry, 14) that we find occasionally pretty episodes inserted so completely out of place, that they look as absurd as a cypress would in a painting of a storm at sea (14—21), or a vessel half-vase and half-pitcher (22). Write on what you like, but let your work be *simplex et unum* (23).

2. *Cause of faults*.—By aiming at one particular merit we often get into its cognate fault (24—31); or being occupied in the finish of one part, we forget its relation to the whole; but perfection needs that careful observance of that relation (32—37).

OF AN INDIVIDUAL POEM.

1. *The subject*.—Choose a subject that is not beyond your strength (38—40); you will thus ensure matter and arrangement (41).

2. *The arrangement* will be perfect, if you work out your story fairly (42-43), omitting whatever is useless for your present purpose (44-45).

3. *The diction*.—Be careful in your periods (46). Rather give a new appearance to old words by well-turned sentences, than even new ones (46—48): though this last must be done, if you have any new ideas to express (48—59), since words, like everything else, grow old, die, and must be succeeded by others as custom bids (60—72).

4. *The metre*.—Epic poems must be written in hexameters (72—74); plaintive or amatory strains in elegiacs (75—78); satire or dialogue in iambics (79—82); lyric subjects in lyric metres (83—85).

5. *The style*.—I. Each class of subjects has its different *vices* and *colores* (86—91); and though they do at times melt into one another (92—98), yet each must, on the whole, preserve its own character (92).

II. Poems must not only conform to the rules of art, but they must please (99—100), by expressing every feeling, &c., *appropriately*, i. e. as actors do who speak differently according to the different feelings they wish to express (101—107), and the age, rank, &c., they personate (114—118); in this only following a law of nature, which has given to every feeling its proper expression (114—118).

7. *Choice of subject*.—You may either take a character that has been drawn before; in which case you must describe him as others have done (119—124): or you may create one; in this case, draw him consistently (125—

127). The first is the harder, (for it is not easy to depict the same man, yet with traits that distinguish him as your own,) and therefore the more honourable (128—30.) The way to make such a character your own property, is by not confining yourself to commonplaces (131—35).

8. *The treatment.*—Begin modestly, like Homer, (136—42,) so as not to disappoint the expectation you have excited (143—5): do not introduce much preliminary matter (146—7); plunge into your subject (148—9); leave out what is unsuitable (150); beware of incongruous narrations (151—2). Especially be careful to make your characters act as suits their age (153—178). [Horace gives a sketch of these differences, 158—176.]

Though Horace has, down to this point, often instanced the drama, (and necessarily, as his rules apply, nearly altogether, to dramatic and epic poetry,) his rules have not been intended to apply to it alone, or chiefly. Now, however, the subject of characters leads him naturally to

THE DRAMA.

1. *Stage effect.*—Nothing horrible must be acted on the stage, but must pass behind the scenes (179—186); so too anything that is marvellous (187), else disgust will be excited (188); the length must be five acts (189—90); a deity is not to be introduced unnecessarily (191), and the interlocutors are not to exceed three (192).

2. *The Chorus* must take a conspicuous part in the action and help the plot (193—5); in all things it must side with what is just and right (186—201).

3. *The accessories.*—All these were originally much simpler; e. g. the flute (202—5); and agreed with the habits of the audience (206—7). But as luxury increased (208—10) more license was given (211), for the spectators wanted taste (212-13). The dress, &c., became more splendid for the same reason (214—17), and the choral songs were made as unintelligible as oracles (218-19).

4. *a. The Satyric Drama* was invented soon after tragedy (220-1); its merit is grave joking (220—4), with a careful avoidance of vulgarisms and bombast (225—30). Tragic characters must be introduced, but they ought not quite to suit themselves to their company (231—3), and speak anybody's prose (234—9). The dialogue should be so easy and natural as to deceive the hearer into the belief that he could write so himself (240-1); and this may be attained by the run of the sentence (242), though only common words be used (243). As the chief characters are rustic, they must not speak like cits (244—7), or good judges will find fault (248—50). *The language leads Horace to the metres, of which he only discusses—*

4. *β. The Iambic.*—The Trimeter was at first pure; afterwards it admitted the Spondee in the odd places (251—58). If they are put in other places, it shews want of skill (258—62); though many have done it (264), as the Roman ear is bad (264). *But a true poet aims at perfection, and knows that avoiding blame is not meriting praise* (265—8). Study the Greeks, and avoid ruggedness of metre, as well as of wit (270—4).

5. *History of the Drama.*—Tragedy was introduced by

Thespis: his stage was a cart, his masks the lees of wine (275—7); Æschylus improved it (278—80); then was introduced the old comedy (281), which, when its license was restrained by law, passed into the middle (281—4). The Romans wrote original pieces, and would, with proper care, have attained excellence (285—8).

ON POETRY GENERALLY.

1. *Requisites for a poem.*—Correcting often; which the Roman poets dislike (289—91); yet no poem can be perfect without (291—4). So people mistake who think to become poets by becoming eccentric (295—300). Were I to follow their example, I might be writing a poem, instead of an Art of Poetry (301—8). *Now the great end I have in view is to shew what*

2. *A Poet needs.*—1st. A knowledge of ethics and politics (309—15): this will furnish matter, and enable us to draw correctly (316). 2nd. A study of nature, whence you will get “the words that burn” (317—18). These two excellencies will often make a poem go down, though it be deficient in other respects (319—22). 3rd. A proper education; for how can one who has learnt nothing but his pence-table, become a poet? (323—32.)

3. *The object* of poetry is to please, to instruct, or both (333-4). This will require brevity in precepts (335-6), and apparent truth in your fictions (338—40): they must have some matter too (341), and not be harsh (342). The highest excellence is the attaining both the ends of poetry (343—6).

4. *On faults.*—These cannot be quite avoided (347—50): will be forgiven, if but few (351—3); but the same must not be repeated (354—60). *But to estimate faults rightly we must remember the*

5. *Different styles of Poetry.*—Poems are like pictures (361): some bear close examination, some not; some are read once, others may be read for ever (361—5). Yet you must not fancy that you can excuse your faults by only professing to be read once: a middling poet is a bad one (366—373); and poetry, like all luxuries, must not be served at all, or served in perfection (374—8). Besides, as in all exercises, if you have no skill in poetry, you ought not to try to write it (379—84).

6. *General precepts.*—Write nothing against the grain (385); submit it to a good judge; and keep it some time before you publish (386—90).

7. *Dignity of a true Poet.*—Poetry polished savages (391), taught them laws and the rights of property (391—401); was then used in war (401—3), oracles and ethical teaching (404), in praising kings, and to relax the weary mind (404—5); so that any one may be proud to be called a poet (406—7).

8. *The Vis Poetica.*—A poet needs ability and education both (408—11): as in other studies, application must be added to natural aptitude (412—15), and it is by no means enough to *think* that you write well, whether you do or no (416—18). You must get, if you can, good

9. *Criticism.*—That of a poor man on a rich is not worth

much (419—425); nor that of one to whom you have just given a dinner (425—433). Choose a friend who will speak his mind; and if he be a true one, he will, lest unmentioned faults should bring ridicule on your work (434—453).

CONCLUSION.—If you neglect my advice, and are puffed up in your own conceit, the wise will run from you, and the boys will pelt you as if you were a fool (453—6). If you tumble into a well, they will think you did it on purpose,—like Empedocles, when he was cold, jumped into Etna (457—469),—and will only wonder what cursed act you have been guilty of, that the gods have turned you into a poet (470—2). But you will have your revenge if you catch any of them, if being read to death is any punishment (473—76).

Q. HORATII FLACCI

DE ARTE POETICA

LIBER.

HUMANO capiti cervicem pictor equinam
Jungere si velit et varias inducere plumas
Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum
Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne,
Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?
Credite, Pisones, isti tabulæ fore librum
Persimilem, cujus velut ægri somnia vanæ
Fingentur species; ut nec pes nec caput uni
Reddatur formæ. "Pictoribus atque poëtis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas." 10
Scimus, et hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim,
Sed non ut placidis cœant immitia, non ut
Serpentes avibus gementur, tigribus agni.
Inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna professis
Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter
Adsuitur pannus; quum lucus et ara Dianæ
Et properantis aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros,
Aut flumen Rhenum aut pluvius describitur arcus;
Sed nunc non erat his locus. Et fortasse cupressum
Scis simulare: quid hoc, si fractis enatat exspes 20
Navibus, ære dato qui pingitur? Amphora cœpit
Institui; currente rota cur urceus exit?

Denique sit quidvis simplex dumtaxat et unum.
 Maxima pars vatium, pater et juvenes patre digni,
 Decipimur specie recti: brevis esse laboro,
 Obscurus fio; sectantem leviter nervi
 Deficiunt animique; professus grandia turget;
 Serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellæ;
 Qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam,
 Delphinum silvis appingit, fluctibus aprum. 30
 In vitium ducit culpæ fuga, si caret arte.
 Æmilium circa ludum faber ~~ludis~~ et ungues
 Exprimet et molles imitabitur ære capillos;
 Infelix operis summa, quia ponere totum
 Nesciet. Hunc ego me, si quid componere curem,
 Non magis esse velim quam naso vivere pravo,
 Spectandum nigris oculis nigroque capillo.
 Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, æquam
 Viribus et versate diu, quid ferre recusent,
 Quid valeant humeri. Cui lecta potenter erit res, 40
 Nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo.
 Ordinis hæc virtus erit et Venus, aut ego fallor,
 Ut jam nunc dicat jam nunc debentia dici,
 Pleraque differat et præsens in tempus omittat;
 Hoc amet, hoc spernat promissi carminis auctor.
 In verbis etiam tenuis cautusque serendis,
 Dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum
 Reddiderit junctura novum. Si forte necesse est
 Indiciis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum,
 Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis ✓ 50
 Continget, dabiturque licentia sumpta pudenter.
 Et nova fictaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, si
 Græco fonte cadent, parce detorta. Quid autem
 Cæcilio Plautoque dabit Romanus ademptum
 Virgilio Varioque? Ego cur, acquirere pauca
 Si possum, invideor, quum lingua Catonis et Ennī
 Sermonem patrium ditaverit et nova rerum
 Nomina protulerit? Licuit semperque licebit

Signatum præsente nota producere nomen.
 Ut silvæ follis pronos mutantur in annos, 60
 Prima cadunt; ita verborum vetus interit ætas,
 Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque.
 Debemur morti nos nostraque; sive receptus
 Terra Neptunus classes aquilonibus arcet,
 Regis opus, sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis
 Vicinas urbes alit et grave sentit aratrum,
 Seu cursum mutavit iniquum frugibus amnis
 Doctus iter melius, mortalia facta peribunt,
 Nedum sermonum stet honos et gratia vivax.
 Multa renascentur, quæ jam cecidere, cadentque 70
 Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,
 Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.
 Res gestæ regumque ducumque et tristia bella
 Quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus.
 Versibus impariter junctis querimonia primum,
 Post etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos.
 Quis tamen exiguos elegos emisit auctor,
 Grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est.
 Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo; 80
 Hunc socci cepere pedem grandesque cothurni,
 Alternis aptum sermonibus et populares
 Vincentem strepitus et natum rebus agendis.
 Musa dedit fidibus divos puerosque Deorum,
 Et pugilem victorem et equum certamine primum
 Et juvenum curas et libera vina referre.
 Descriptas servare vices operumque colores
 Cur ego si nequeo ignoroque poëta salutor?
 Cur nescire pudens prave quam discere malo?
 Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult;
 Indignatur item privatis ac prope socco 90
 Dignis carminibus narrari cœna Thyestæ.
 Singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter.
 Interdum tamen et vocem comœdia tollit,
 Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore;

Et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri
 Telephus et Peleus, quum pauper et exsul uterque
 Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba,
 Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela.
 Non satis est pulchra esse poëmata; dulcia sunt
 Et quocunque volent animum auditoris agunto. 100
 Ut ridentibus arrident, ita fientibus adsunt
 Humani vultus: si vis me flere, dolendum est
 Primum ipsi tibi; tunc tua me infortunia lædent,
 Telephe vel Peleu: male si mandata loqueris,
 Aut dormitabo aut ridebo. Tristia mæstum
 Vultum verba decent, iratum plena minarum,
 Ludentem lasciva, severum seria dictu.
 Format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem
 Fortunarum habitum; juvat aut impellit ad iram
 Aut ad humum mærore gravi deducit et angit; 110
 Post effert animi motus interprete lingua.
 Si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta,
 Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum.
 Intererit multum divusne loquatur an heros,
 Maturusne senex an adhuc florente juventa
 Fervidus, et matrona potens an sedula nutrix,
 Mercatorne vagus cultorne virentis agelli,
 Colchus an Assyrius, Thebis nutritus an Argia.
 Aut famam sequere aut sibi convenientia finge.
 Scriptor honoratum si forte reponis Achillem, 120
 Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer
 Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.
 Sit Medea ferox invictaque, flebilis Ino,
 Perfidus Ixion, Io yaga, tristis Orestes.
 Si quid inexpertum scenæ committis et audes
 Personam formare novam, servetur ad imum,
 Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet.
 Difficile est proprie communis dicere; tuque
 Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus,
 Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus. 130

Publica materies privati juris erit, si
 Non circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem,
 Nec verbo verum curabis reddere fidus
 Interpres, nec desilies imitator in arctum,
 Unde pedem proferre¹ pudor vetet aut operis lex.
 Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim:
 "Fortunam Priami cantabo et nobile bellum."
 Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?
 Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.
 Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inepte: 140
 "Dic mihi, Musa, virum, captæ post tempora Trojæ
 Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes."
 Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem
 Cogitat, ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat,
 Antiphaten Scyllamque et cum Cyclope Charybdin;
 Nec reditum Diomedis ab interitu Meleagri,
 Nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo;
 Semper ad eventum festinat et in medias res
 Non secus ac notas auditorem rapit et, quæ 150
 Desperat tractata nitescere posse, relinquit,
 Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet,
 Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet imum.
 Tu, quid ego et populus mecum desideret, audi:
 Si plausoris eges aulæa manentis et usque
 Sessuri, donec cantor, "Vos plaudite," dicat,
~~Ætatis~~ ^{Ætatis} cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
 Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis.
 Reddere qui voces jam scit puer et pede cert
 Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere et iram
 Colligit ac ponit temere et mutatur in horas. 160
 Imberbis juvenis tandem custode remoto
 Gaudet equis canibusque et aprici gramine campi;
 Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
 Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus æris,
 Sublimis cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix.

¹ referre pedem

Conversis studiis ætas animusque virilis
Quærit opes et amicitias, inservit honori,
Commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret.
Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, vel quod
Quærit et inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti, 170
Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat,
Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,
Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti
Se puero, castigator censorque minorum.
Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum;
Multa recedentes adimunt. Ne forte seniles
Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles,
Semper in adjunctis ævoque morabimur aptis.
Aut agitur res in scenis aut acta refertur.
Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, 180
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus et quæ
Ipse sibi tradit spectator: non tamen intus
Digna geri promes in scenam multaque tolles
Ex oculis, quæ mox narret facundia præsens.
Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet,
Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus,
Aut in avem Procne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem.
Quodcunque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.
Neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu
Fabula, quæ posci vult et spectata reponi: 190
Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit; nec quarta loqui persona laboret.
Actoris partes chorus officiumque virile
Defendat, neu quid medios intercinat actus,
Quod non proposito conducat et hæreat apte.
Ille bonis faveatque et consilietur amice,
Et regat iratos et amet pacare tumentes;
Ille dapes laudet mensæ brevis, ille salubrem
Justitiam legesque et apertis otia portis,
Ille tegat commissa Deosque precetur et oret, 200
Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis.

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vineta tubæque
 Æmula, sed tenuis simplexque foramina paucos
 Adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis atque
 Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu;
 Quo sanè populus numerabilis utpote parvus
 Et frugl castusque verecundusque coibat.

Postquam cœpit agros extendere victor et urbes
 Latior amplecti murus vinoque diurno

Placari Genius festis impune diebus,
 Accessit numerisque modisque licentia major;
 Indoctus quid enim saperet liberque laborum
 Rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto?

Sic priscae motumque et luxuriam addidit arti
 Tibicen traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem;

Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis
 Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia præcepta,
 Utiliumque sagax rerum et divina futuri

Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis.
 Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum,

Mox etiam agrestes Satyros nudavit et asper
 Incolumi gravitate jocum tentavit eo, quod

Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus
 Spectator functusque sacris et potus et exlex.

Verum ita risores, ita commendare dicaces

Conveniet Satyros, ita vertere seris ludo,

Ne quicumque Deus, quicumque adhibebitur heros,

Regali conspectus in auro nuper et esto,

Migret in obscuras humili sermone tabernas,

Aut, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet

Effutire leves indigna Tragedia versus,

Ut festis matrona moveri iussa diebus,

Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis.

Non ego inornata et dominantia nomina solum

Verbaque, Pisones, Satyrorum scriptor amabo;

Nec sic enitar tragico differre colori,

Ut nihil intersit, Davusne loquatur et audax

210

220

230

Pythias emuneto lucrata Simone talentum,
 An custos famulusque Dei Silenus alumni.
 Ex noto fictum carmen sequar, ut sibi quivis 240
 Speret idem, sudet multum frustra que laboret
 Ausus idem: tantum series juncturaque pollet,
 Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris.
 Silvis deducti caveant me iudice Fauni,
 Ne velut innati triviis ac pæne forentes
 Aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus unquam,
 Aut immunda crepent ignominiosa que dicta;
 Offenduntur enim, quibus est equus et pater et res,
 Nec, si quid fricti ciceris probat et nucis emptor,
 Æquis accipiunt animis donantve corona. 250
 Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus,
 Pes citus; unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit.
 Nomen iambeis, quum senos redderet lotus
 Primus ad extremum similis sibi. Non ita pridem,
 Tardior ut paullo graviorque veniret ad aures,
 Spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit
 Commodus et patiens, non ut de sedē secunda
 Cederet aut quarta socialiter. Hic et in Acci
 Nobilibus trimetris apparet rarus, et Enni
 In scenam missos cum magno pondere versus, 260
 Aut operæ celeris nimium cura que carentis,
 Aut ignoratæ premit artis crimine turpi.
 Non quivis videt inmodulata poemata iudex,
 Et data Romanis venia est indigna poetis.
 Idcircone vager scribamque licenter? an omnes
 Visuros peccata putem mea, tutus et intra
 Spem veniæ cautus? Vitavi denique culpam,
 Non laudem merui. Vos exemplaria Græca
 Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.
 At vestri proavi Plantinos et numeros et 270
 Laudare sales: nimium patienter utrumque,
 Ne dicam stulte, mirati, si modo ego et vos
 Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto,

Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.
 Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camenæ
 Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poemata Thespis,
 Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti fœcibus ora.
 Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ
 Æschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis
 Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno. 280
 Successit vetus his comœdia, non sine multa
 Laude; sed in vitium libertas excidit et vim
 Dignam lege regi; lex est accepta chorusque
 Turpiter obtulit snblato, jure nocendi.
 Nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtæ.
 Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Græca
 Ausi deserere et celebrare domestica facta,
 Vel qui prætextas vel qui docuere togatas.
 Nec virtute foret clarisve potentius armis
 Quam lingua Latium, si non offenderet unum- 290
 quemque poëtarum limæ labor et mora. Vos, o
 Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite, quod non
 Multa dies et multa litura coërcuit atque
 Perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem.
 Ingenium misera quia fortunatius arte
 Credit et excludit sanos Helicone poëtas
 Democritus, bona pars non ungues ponere curat,
 Non barbam, secreta petit loca, balnea vitat.
 Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poëtæ,
 Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile nunquam 300
 Tonsori Licino commiserit. O ego lævus,
 Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam!
 Non alius faceret meliora poemata; verum
 Nil tanti est. Ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum
 Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exsors ipsa secandi;
 Munus et officium nil scribens ipse docebo,
 Unde parentur opes, quid alat formetque poëtam;
 Quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat error.
 Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons:

Rem tibi Socraticæ poterunt ostendere chartæ,
 Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur. 310
 Qui didicit, patriæ quid debeat et quid amicis,
 Quo sit amore parens, quo frater amandus et hospes,
 Quod sit conscripti, quod iudicis officium, quæ
 Partes in bellum missi ducis, ille profecto
 Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique.
 Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo
 Doctum imitatore et vivas hinc ducere voces.
 Interdum speciosa locis morataque recte
 Fabula nullius Veneris, sine pondere et arte, 320
 Valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur
 Quam versus inopes rerum nugæque canoræ.
 Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo
 Musa loqui; præter laudem nullius avaris.
 Romani pueri longis rationibus assem
 Discunt in partes centum diducere. Dicat
 Filius Albini, "Si de quincunce remota est
 Uncia, quid superat?" Poteras dixisse, "Triens." "Eu!
 Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit?"
 "Semis." At hæc animos ærugo et cura peculi 330
 Quum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi
 Posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso?
 Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtæ,
 Aut simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.
 Quidquid præcipies, esto brevis, ut cito dicta
 Percipiant animi dociles teneantque fideles;
 Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.
 Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris,
 Nec quodcunque volet, poscat sibi fabula credi,
 Neu pransæ Lamiæ vivum puerum extrahat alvo. 340
 Centuriæ seniorum agitant expertia frugis,
 Celsi prætereunt austera poemata Rhamnes:
 Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci
 Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo;

¹ superest

Hic meret æra liber Sosiis; hic et mare transit
 Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum.
 Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus; [mena,
 Nam neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus et
 Poscentique gravem persæpe remittit acutum;
 Nec semper feriet quodcunque minabitur arcus. 350
 Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
 Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit
 Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid ergo est?
 Ut scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque,
 Quamvis est monitus, venia caret; ut citharædus
 Ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem,
 Sic mihi, qui multum cessat, fit Chœrilus ille,
 Quem bis terve bonum cum risu miror; et idem
 Indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.
 Verum operi longo fas est obrepere somnum. 360
 Ut pictura, poësis: erit, quæ, si propius stes,
 Te capiat magis, et quædam, si longius abstes;
 Hæc amat obscurum, volet hæc sub luce videri,
 Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen;
 Hæc placuit semel, hæc decies repetita placebit.
 O major juvenum, quamvis et voce paterna
 Fingeris ad rectum et per te sapis, hoc tibi dictum
 Tolle memor, certis medium et tolerabile rebus
 Recte concedi. Consultus juris et actor
 Causarum mediocris abest virtute disertæ 370
 Messalæ, nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus,
 Sed tamen in pretio est: mediocribus esse poëtis
 Non homines, non Dî, non concessere columnæ.
 Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors
 Et crassum unguentum et Sardo cum melle papaver
 Offendunt, poterat duci quia cœna sine istis,
 Sic animis natum inventumque poëma juvandis,
 Si paullum summo decessit, vergit ad imum.
 Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis,
 Indoctusque pilæ discive trochive quiescit, 380

Ne spissæ risum tollant impune coronæ;
 Qui nescit, versus tamen audet fingere. Quidni?
 Liber et ingenuus, præsertim census equestrem
 Summam nummorum vitioque remotus ab omni. —
 Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva;
 Id tibi iudicium est, ea mens. Si quid tamen olim
 Scripseris, in Mæci descendat iudicis aures,
 Et patris et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum,
 Membranis intus positis: delere licebit,
 Quod non edideris; nescit vox missa reverti. 390
 Silvestres homines sacer interpresque Deorum
 Cædibus et victu fœdo deterruit Orpheus;
 Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres rabidosque leones;
 Dictus et Amphion, Thebææ conditor arcis,
 Saxa movere sono testudinis et præce blanda
 Ducere quo vellet. Fuit hæc sapientia quondam,
 Publica privatis secernere, sacra profanis,
 Concubitu prohibere vago, dare jura maritis,
 Oppida moliri, leges incidere ligno:
 Sic honor et nomen divinis vatibus atque 400
 Carminibus venit. Post hos insignis Homerus
 Tyrtæusque mares animos in Martia bella
 Versibus exacuit; dictæ per carmina sortes,
 Et vitæ monstrata via est; et gratia regum
 Pieriis tentata modis, ludusque repertus
 Et longorum operum finis: ne forte pudori
 Sit tibi Musa lyræ sollers et cantor Apollo.
 Natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte,
 Quæsitum est: ego nec studium sine divite vena,
 Nec rude quid possit video ingenium; alterius sic 410
 Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice.
 Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
 Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit,
 Abstenuit Venere et vino; qui Pythia cantat
 Tibicen, didicit prius extimuitque magistrum.
 Nec satis est dixisse, "Ego mira poëmata pango;

Occupet extremum scabies ; mihi turpe relinqui est,
Et, quod non didici, sane nescire fateri."

Ut præco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas,
Assentatores jubet ad lucrum ire poëta 420

Dives agris, dives positis in fenore nummis.
Si vero est, unctum qui recte ponere possit
Et spondere levi pro paupere et eripere atris
Litibus implicitum, mirabor si sciet inter-
noscere mendacem verumque beatus amicum.
Tu seu donaris seu quid donare voles cui,
Noli ad versus tibi factos ducere plenum
Lætitiæ ; clamabit enim Pulchre ! bene ! recte !

Pallescet super his, etiam stillabit amicis
Ex oculis rorem, saliet, tundet pede terram. 430

Ut qui conducti plorant in funere, dicunt
Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo, sic
Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur.

Reges dicuntur multis urgere culullis
Et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant,
An sit amicitia dignus : si carmina condes,
Nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes :
Quintilio si quid recitares, " Corrige sodes
Hoc," aiebat, " et hoc." Melius te posse negares,
Bis terque expertum frustra, delere jubebat 440
Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus.

Si defendere delictum quam vertere malles,
Nullum ultra verbum aut operam insumebat inanem ;
Quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares,
Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendet inertes,
Culpabit duos, incomptis allinet atrum
Traverso calamo signum, ambitiosa recidet
Ornamenta, parum claris lucem dare coget,
Arguet ambigue dictum, mutanda notabit,
Fiet Aristarchus ; non dicet, " Cur ego amicum 450
Offendam in nugis ?" Hæ nugæ seria ducent
In mala derisum semel exceptumque sinistre.

Ut mala quem scabies aut morbus regius urget
Aut fanaticus error et iracunda Diana,
Vesanus tetigisse timent fugiuntque poëtam,
Qui sapiunt; agitant pueri incautique sequuntur.
Hic, dum sublimis versus ructatur et errat,
Si veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps
In puteum foveamve, licet, "Succurrite," longum
Clamet, "Io cives!" non sit, qui tollere curet. 460
Si curet quis opem ferre et demittere funem,
Qui scis, an prudens huc se projecerit atque
Servari nolit? Dicam, Siculique poëtæ
Narrabo interitum. Deus immortalis haberi
Dum cupit ~~Empedocles~~, ardentem frigidus Ætnam
Insiluit. Sit jus liceatque perire poëtis;
Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.
Nec semel hoc fecit; nec, si retractus erit, jam
Fiet homo et ponet famosæ mortis amorem.
Nec satis apparet, cur versus factitet, utrum 470
Polluerit patrios cineres, an triste bidental
Moverit incestus: certe furit ac velut ursus
Objectos cavæ valuit si frangere clathros,
Indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus;
Quem vero arripuit, tenet occiditque legendo,
Non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris hirudo.

NOTES

ON THE

DE ARTE POETICA.

1. NOTE the emphatic position of *Humano* and *equinam*.—2. *varias p.*, a variegated plumage. *inducere*, to paint on; cf. Plin. H. N. xxxv. 6. 26, "*cœruleum sublinunt, mox purpurisum ex ovo inducunt*" (sc. in superficie).—3. *Undique*, from every side, i. e. from every kind of animal. *collat. mem.* is abl. absol. Trans.: "So joining limbs from every animal, that while the upper part is a lovely woman." *tur. atr.*, vilely black.—5. "Were you admitted to a view, could you restrain your laughter, my friends?"—8. *uni Red. for.*, corresponds to one pattern. "*Natura rerum formam dat, poëta reddit ut debitum.*" Orelli. *forma* is the *idea* in the mind of the artist. *nec pes nec c.* is a proverbial expression.—10. *Quidlibet au.*, anything they like; cf. Lucian, Παλαιὸς οὗτος ὁ λόγος ἀνευθόνοῦς εἶναι καὶ ποιητὰς καὶ γραφεύς. *æqua pot.*, a fair right: so *æqua lex, æqua jura*.—11. *hanc v.*, this leave.—13. *geminentur*, be joined in friendly union; not as forming parts of the same picture.—14. "Often to a lofty and promising exordium." *plerumq.*; cf. E. i. 18. 94.—17. Note in this line the suiting of the

sound to the sense.—18. *Rhenum*; an adjective, as *Metaurum flumen*, C. iv. 4. 38.—19. *nunc* = *hic*: particles of place are in like manner used to denote time. *cupressum*: “Cupresso nihil facilius pingi potest.” The Greeks had a proverb, *μη τι καὶ κυπαρίσσου θέλεις*; to denote one who wished to bring in anything entirely inapposite.—20. *simulare* = *μμεῖσθαι*, to paint. *quid hoc*? “What is this to the purpose, if he who pays to be painted is *to be represented* swimming hopeless from a shipwreck? Conf. C. i. 5. 13. *Navibus*; plu. for sing., as often.—21. *cœpit*; for the more common *cœpta est*; cf. Zumpt, 221, note.—22. *exit* = *evadit*, fit; cf. E. ii. 2. 83.—23. *simplex*, made up of parts that are not incongruous. *unum*, forming one organic whole; cf. Pope’s Essay on Criticism:—

“’Tis not a hip or eye we beauty call,
But the joint force and full result of all.”

—25. *specie*, our notion; cf. Quint. x. 2. 16, “*Proxima virtutibus vitia comprehendunt*.”—26. Cf. Dryden, A. P. 65:—

“A verse was weak, you turn it much too strong,
And grow obscure for fear you should be long.”

levia, smoothness; cf. E. ii. 2. 123.—28. Cf. E. ii. 1. 251. So the Greeks used *χαμαιπετές*. *tutus* = *ἀσφαλής*, cautious. So Dryden, v. 250, “Kissing the earth, and creeping on the ground.”—29. *variare* = *ποικίλλειν*, to vary; put in different lights. *prodig.*, wonderfully; to be construed with *variare*.—32. *Æm. ludum*: a certain Æmilius Lepidus is said by the Schol. to have built a school for gladiators near the Forum R. *unus*; sc. *præter cæteros*; cf. S. ii. 3. 24, *unus—noram*.—33. *molles*; proleptic: so that they appear soft.—34. *ponere* = *finger*; cf. c. iv. 8. 8.—36. *pravo*, ill-formed.—38. *aquam*, suited.—39. *versate*, sc. *animis*.—40. *potenter*, according to his strength.—

41. *lucid. or.*, clear arrangement.—42. *aut ego fallor*; a formula expressing certainty.—45. *promissi*, expected by the public.—46. *serendis*; from *sero*, *serui*: “Subtle (= minutely careful) and cautious in joining words together.”—47. “If some skilful connection makes an old word new;” cf. vss. 56, 63, 67.—49. *Indiciis*, σημεῖοις, words: “*Indicia*, quod *indicandarum* rerum causa inventæ sunt voces.”—50. *cinctutis*. The *cinctus* = ἐξωμῖς, was a garment that reached to the breast, had no sleeves, and was worn instead of a tunic. 51. *Continget*, it will be your lot, i. e. you must. Others = *licebit*, comparing E. i. 17. 86.—53. *Græco fonte*, if formed after the analogy of the Greek, and but sparingly used (*detorta*, lit., derived). So Horace uses *centimanus*, *tauriformis*, *beluosus*, &c. Others translate *parce de.*, altered in their sense as little as possible; or, slightly altered in form.—59. “To use for the first time (*prod.*) a word stamped with the current stamp.” Others, *procudere*.—60. *foliis*; ab instru. *pronos*, now verging to an end; cf. *pronus Orion*, c. iii. 27. 18.—61. *prima* = *primo vere nata*; or, perhaps, *quæ prius vigeant*. Loosely: “As woods in autumn lose their leaves, and those, which were at first their glory, fall.”—63. So Simonides: θανάτῳ πάντες ὀφειλόμεθα.—64. *Ter. Nep.*, viz. the Portus Julius, now Mar Morto, which Augustus formed B.C. 37, by joining the Lacus Avernus with the Lucrinus, and the former with the sea. *aquil. ar.*; dative. In prose, “arcere aquilones a classe.”—65. *palus*: according to the Schol., Aug. drained the Pomptine Marshes.—67. *amnis*, viz. the Tiber: what is referred to is uncertain.—68. *facta* = *opera*.—69. “Much less shall the honour and popularity of words endure.” *vivax* is to be taken with *stet.*—72. *arbitrium*, the arbitrary settling. *jus*, the lawful ordering; *norma*, the rule. Orelli’s distinction is “*arb. quod statuimus nullâ causâ allatâ: jus, facultas quam alii ultro agnoscunt: norma, regula a*

nobis præscripta, cui cæteri obtemperant."—75. *impariter*; composed of hexameters and pentameters. *querimonia*, grief; the word "elegy" was derived from ἔλεγεῖν: the last half of the pentameter being ἔλεγε. —76. i. e. "it was afterwards used for amatory poem." *vol. sen. compos*, the feeling of gratified desire.—77. *exiguus*, the lowly, as distinguished from the lofty flights of epic poetry. *auctor*. The oldest extant is one of Callinus, who probably lived about B.C. 730. Others ascribe the invention to Archilochus or Mimnermus.—80. *socci*, comedy; *colhursti*, tragedy: cf. Ep. ii. 174; S. i. 5. 64.—81. "Suited to dialogue: able to conquer the noise of the people, and fit for action;" cf. Aris. Poet. iv. 19, μάλιστα λεκτικὸν τὸ λαμβεῖον ἐστίν—πλεῖστα γὰρ λαμβεῖα λέγομεν ἐν τῇ διαλέκτῳ τῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἐξάμετρα δὲ δλιγὰκας.—82. *adibus*, the lyre, i. e. lyric poetry.—85. *libera vina*, wine that opens the heart.—86. "If I cannot preserve the duty that is marked out (for each kind of poetry), and the colouring that suits each style."—87. *neq. ig.*, am unable through a fault, either of nature or education.—88. *pudens prave*, through false shame; cf. E. ii. 16. 24, "pudor malus."—90. *privatis*, of a familiar cast.—92. *Singula*, sc. *carminum genera*: "Let each, having its assigned place, keep it in a becoming manner." *decenter* = εὐπεπῶς.—94. *Chremes*; cf. Ter. Heaut., v. 4. *tumido*; cf. Seneca de Ira, i. 1. 4, "Irascentium—fœda visu et horrenda facies depravantium se et intumescentium."—95. *sermone ped.* = τῷ πεζῷ λόγῳ: in prose; cf. S. ii. 6. 17.—96. *Telephus*, king of Mysia; cf. Dic. Biog. *Peleus* was driven from Ægina by his father, Æacus.—97. *ampullas*, bombast; cf. Ep. i. 3. 14. *sesquip.*; literally, a foot and a half long; ἑπη τριπλήχη. Orelli instances "pudoricolor, triseclisenex, dulcioreloquus," &c. —98. *tetigisse*; aoristically.—99. "Poems must be affecting as well as beautiful" (or, conforming to the rules of art). So Dionys.

Hal. says of the style of Thucydides, that καλῶς σὺγκείται—ὁ ἡδέως: while Herodotus has both excellencies. Cf. Pope:—

“’Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,—
The sound must seem an echo of the sense.”

—101. *adsunt*, wait on; befriend.—103. *lædunt*, will affect. 104. *male si m. l.*; if you speak ill your parts. Horace is addressing the writer of plays, as if he were the actor, so that the sense is, “Poems must vary in their aspect according to the sentiments they convey, as a good actor does.” Orelli unnecessarily takes *male* with *mandata*.—106. *Vultum*; for *animum*.—107. “Sportive words a playful face, and serious ones a stern.” *severus* is generally applied to persons; *serius*, to things.—108. *prius*, i.e. *a primo ortu*.—109. *For. hab.*, state of fortune. *juvat aut, &c.*, it excites us to pleasure or anger.—111. *Post*, in process of time; referring to the *prius* above; cf. Cic. de Or., iii. 57. 216, “It shews the workings of the mind by the help of the tongue.”—112. *absona*, at discord.—113. *equi. ped.* = *populus universus*; cf. Livy, i. 44.—114. *divusne*. There is another reading, *davusne*, the objection to which is, that it introduces a comic among tragic characters, and is repeated in vs. 237. The first objection is however of little weight. The gods and heroes are contrasted in respect of sublimity of expression.—116. *et*: “*exempla conditionem hominum indicantia adfert*.” Dunt. What he means by the distinction is hard to see. The reading *an* seems preferable. *potens* = *πότνια*.—118. Cf. Schol.: “*Nam Colchus non nisi sævus inducendus est, Assyrius astutus: nec inducas Argis natum timidum, aut Thebis natum facias peritum*.” It may be noticed once for all, that most of the characters enumerated by Horace are found answering to his description in extant plays. but, as there is no reason to conclude that he referred to them

alone, they have not been cited.—119. "Follow tradition in old characters; in new ones, be consistent."—120. *honor.* = *κλυτόν*. *reponis*, bring forth again, i. e. after so many others have done so. It is used in a different sense v. 190.—121. "Let him be unwearied, angry, inexorable, sharp." Supply *sit*.—122. *sibi nata*, made for him. *armis*; dative: let him claim everything for arms, i. e. think courage the only virtue.—123. *invicta*, not to be persuaded. *Ino*, daughter of Cadmus: she drowned herself, and was worshipped under the name of Leucothea. For *Io*, see Prometheus. The other characters are well known.—125. *inexpertum*, untried before.—126. *Personam*, character.—128. "It is difficult to give an individual character to abstract subjects:" e. g. to describe a man in a passion, so that he shall differ from any other such description; i. e. shall be more than a man in a passion. The connexion is: "Mind your characters are consistent (125—8); but as it is very hard to draw original ones of this kind, it is safer (*rectius*) to choose those which have been depicted before" (128—30). "Nor will this diminish your glory, if you make this public property your own by not" &c. The *com.* then will be love, hatred, &c.; the *pub. mat.*, the stories and characters which have been treated before. This is Orelli's distinction: in the *Anal.*, the two expressions are taken as synonymous, which seems the right view.—129. *deducis*, quasi filum: *diducis*, quasi fontem. *in actus*, on the stage.—130. *proferres*, i. e. *quam faceres si proferres*.—131. *Publi. mat.*, a common theme; a stock subject. *priv. juris*, will become your private property.—132. "If you do not dwell upon a round of subjects (*orbem*) that is trite and open to all;" cf. τὰ ἐν κύκλῳ. The sense is: "Treat common subjects in an uncommon way;" cf. v. 241.—134. *arctum*, sc. *locum*.—135. *pudor*, want of confidence. *operis lex*, the plan of the work.—136. *cyclicus*. The cyclic

poets were so called from their endeavouring to form Homer's poems and their own into one cycle. The chief were Arctinus, Lesches, Stasinus, &c. Their works had fallen into contempt when Horace wrote.—137. The original of this verse is not extant: the fault which Horace censures is the too great range of subjects included in one poem, not the line itself.—138. *tan. hiatus*, such big words.—139. *Parturiunt* is correctly used, as verbs in *urio* (*desiderativa*) have a future sense. Compare the Greek proverb, ὦδινεν ὅρος Ζεὺς δ' ἐφοβεῖτο, τὸ δ' ἔτεκεν μῦν.—141. Cf. *Odys. i. 1*; *Epp. i. 2. 19*.—142. *fulgor* is a sudden brightness, a flash; *lux*, a steady light: cf. "One with a flash begins and ends in smoke; another out of smoke brings glorious light, surprizing us with dazzling miracles."—146. *Diom.*, i. e. from the Trojan war. Meleager was uncle to Diomed, and died before the Trojan war began.—147. *geminio ovo*: the two eggs, from one of which Castor and Pollux were born; from the other, Helen.—148. *eventum f.*, hurries on to the catastrophe. *et in med.*, i. e. he plunges his reader into the plot as if he knew it all.—150. "He leaves what he thinks will not shine, however handled."—151. *ita* and *sic* are here synonymous, and to be taken with the following *ne*.—154. *aulæa*, the fall (lit. rise) of the curtain.—155. *cantor* seems here to be put for the actor. *Vos plaudite* was always said at the end of a play.—156. *notandi*, marked, observed. *mores*: ἥθη.—157. "And a fitting character (*decor*. = *id quod decet*), to the changing natures and years," i. e. the natures which change with years.—158. *jam*, but now. *Red. voces*, to express himself in words. *reddere*, sc. "quas voces a parentibus accepit." *certo*, steady. 160. *mutatur*; middle: changes every hour.—161. *tandem*: expressing the impatience with which this time had been looked for. *custode*, the pedagogue; cf. *Ar. Rhet. ii. 12*, οἱ νέοι—εὐμετάβουλοι δὲ καὶ ἀψικρόροι πρὸς τὰς ἐπιθυμίας—

φιλότιμοι μὲν, μᾶλλον δὲ φιλόνοικοι—ἔμφω ταῦτα μᾶλλον ἢ φιλοχρήματοι—καὶ μεγαλόψυχοι (*sublimes*).—165. *Sub. curi.*, soaring and ambitious.—166. Construe: "With changed desires, the age and mind of man."—168. *Committ. can.*, avoids committing; cf. v. 98: the aoristical perfect.—169. Cf. Ar. ii. 13: κακὴθεις εἰσι—ἀνελεύθεροι—πάντα προφοβητικοί—φιλόζωοι—δυσέλπιδες—ζῶσι τῇ μνήμῃ μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ ἐλπίδι ὅπερ αἴτιον καὶ τῆς ἀδολεσχίας αὐτοῖς.—170. *quod Querit*, that seeks for gain yet, &c.—172. "A procrastinator, slow to hope, inactive, and greedy of life." Others take *spe longus* as "full of distant expectations," or "hoping for a longer life;" and *avid. fut.* as "eager to know the future." The first rendering seems to give a sense more corresponding to the passage of Ar.; but the expression *spe l.* is very peculiar.—173. *Difficilis*, morose.—175. *venientes*; cf. on c. ii. 5. 14.—178. "We should always dwell on those points which are found with and suit, each age." *mor.* is a mild form of the imperative; cf. Zumpt. 586.—180. Cf. Herod. i. 8, ὅτα γὰρ τυγχάνει ἀνθρώποισι ἰδόντα ἀπιστότερα ὀφθαλμῶν.—182. *intus*, behind the scenes.—183. *digna*, which ought.—184. *facund. præs.*; for *præsentis fac.*—186. *Atrous* is said to have given Thyestes the flesh of his own sons to eat.—187. *Procne* and *Philomela* were changed into a swallow and nightingale. *Cadmus*, the founder of Thebes, was changed in old age into a serpent.—188. *incred. odi.*, I dislike through disbelief.—191. *dig. vin. nod.*, some knot that needs a solver.—192. *loqui laboret*, labour to speak, i.e. "speak without any occasion, as three are enough." When more than three actors were introduced, the rest were mutes.—193. "Let the Chorus supply the place of a performer, and take an active part;" cf. Aris. Poet. 18, καὶ τὸν χορὸν δὲ εἶνα δεῖ ὑπολαβεῖν τῶν ὑποκριτῶν καὶ μῦριον εἶναι τοῦ δλου καὶ συναγωνίζεσθαι; cf. S. i. 10. 12. *intercinat*, sing be-

tween the acts.—195. *proposito*, the actions.—196. *cons. ami*: “consilium amicum det.”—197. *pacare tumentes*, to appease the wrathful. This reading only rests on the authority of one MS., and (though Orelli draws a distinction) is a mere repetition of *regat iratos*: restore then the common reading, *peccare timentes*; or, perhaps better, *pacare timentes*, to soothe the fearful; which has some MS. authority.—198. *brevi m.*, i.e. a plain meal.—202. *orichalco*; from *ὀρείχαλκος*: literally, mountain brass. *vincta*, bound, i.e. joined.—203. *tenuis*, shrill. *simplex*, of one piece. *fora. paucio*: the earliest flutes had at most four holes.—204. *Adspirare*, to lead.—205. *spissa nimis*, too closely packed.—206. *num.*; a word first used by Horace.—207. *frugi*, industrious, virtuous.—209. *Latior*, of more ample circuit. *diurno*, drunk by day.—210. *impune*, freely. 213. “Rustics mixed with citizens, and low with high.” There are four sorts mentioned, not two in apposition.—214. *motum*, liveliness. *luxurlem*, richer modulation.—215. “And the flute-player trailed his robes as he moved over the boards.”—216. “So too the notes of the severe lyre increased.”—217. “And quickened declamation produced an unwonted style of speech.” *tulit* = *protulit*.—219. *Sortilegis*: the custom of divining by lots, used in the temples of Fortune at Antium and Præneste, is here transferred to Delphi; cf. Dict. Ant., “Sitella.”—220. Horace here gives the common derivation of tragedy: *δρι τραγος τῇ ὥδῃ ἄθλον ἐτίθετο*. The sense is, that Satyric plays were invented soon after tragedy; not that they were invented by the same person.—221. *Mox*, soon after. *nudavit*, brought naked on the stage. *asper In. dig.*, rudely sarcastic without loss of gravity.—222. *eo quod*, because.—224. *potus et ex.*, well soaked and wild.—225. “It will be right in such a way to introduce the S. as laughs and as witty, so—that:” “*Dicacitas*, proprie significat sermonem cum risu

aliquos incessentem," Quint. vi. 3. 21.—229. *obscuras*; for many were underground.—230. *nubes et inania*; hendiadys: empty clouds.—231. *Effutire indigna*, whose dignity it does not suit to babble.—232. In the feasts of Cybele, sacred dances were performed by Roman matrons.—233. *paul. pud.*, with some little shame. *pud.* agrees with *tragedia*.—234. *inornata* = *pura* in S. i. 4. 54. *dominantia*, words that prevail among the people. Translate, "unmetaphorical and common words." The *nomina verbaque*, include all parts of speech, like *ὀνόματα καὶ ῥήματα*.—236. *colori*, i. e. mode of speech.—238. *emuncto*, cheated; cf. a different use of the word in S. i. 4. 8, and the English slang, "cleaned out," "paying through the nose."—239. *Dei al.*, of the god he had brought up, i. e. Bacchus.—240. *Ex noto factum*, sc. *sermone*: I will aim at a poem composed but of well-known words.—241. Cf. Pascal, *Pensées*: "Les meilleurs livres sont ceux que chaque lecteur croit, qu'il aurait pu faire;" and Pope: "His easy act may happy nature seem."—242. *series junc.*, arrangement and connection.—243. *de medio*; cf. Cic. Orat. 49. 163, "Verba legenda sunt potissimum bene sonantia, sed ea non, ut poetæ, exquisita ad sonum, sed sumpta de medio."—244. *Fauni*: these were Italian deities, but are here used for Satyrs, as they resembled them in their attributes.—245. The sense, according to Döring, is, "As if a city mob (*in triv.*) utter unbecoming sayings (vs. 277), nor, as if brought up in the forum (i. e. used to the best society), sport in too refined verses." He also reads *aut pæne* for *ac pæne*. Orelli considers *forenses* = *circumforanei*, hangers-on of the forum. The whole line may possibly mean, "Like people born in crowded streets,—I might say, in the forum;" i. e. townspeople.—248. *quibus est equus* = *equites Romani*. *pater*, i. e. the *ingenui*; for slaves were *patre nullo*.—249. *fricti*, parched; from *frigo*.—250. *Æquis*, favourable.—252.

"Whence it ordered the name of trimeter to be added to Iambic, though it gave six beats."—254. *Non ita pridem*, not so long ago; i. e., loosely, for some time after they were invented.—255. *Tar. grav.*, slower, and with more weight.—256. *stabiles*, steady. *jura paterna*, a share of his patrimony.—258. *socialiter*, kindly; α.λ. *Hic*; sc. iambus: "Though Accius wrote in iambics, the spondee occurs so often that the iambus is seldom found." So Orelli. Rather, *hic*, "here (i. e. in the second and fourth places) an iambus seldom appears;" *premit* would then require "the same fault" to be understood as its nom., unless we adopt Bentley's plausible conjecture, *missus*.—260. Note in this verse the number of spondees, and the position of *cum*; both being designed to make it read heavily.—261. "Of too great haste and carelessness, or ignorance of art."—263. *imm. poem.*, that poems are faulty in their rhythm.—265. The sense is: "Shall I then write carelessly? or shall I be just careful enough to hope for pardon? I might thus escape blame, but surely should deserve no praise?" Döring reads *ut* for *an*, removing the interrogation after *licenter*.—267. Cf. Pope, Essay ii. :—

"But in such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That shunning faults one quiet tenor keep,
We cannot blame indeed,—but we may sleep."

—269. "Read them by day, and meditate by night:" Pope, Essay i.—274. "And can judge the sound that is required, by our fingers and our ear."—275. "Thespis is said to have invented tragedy, before unknown."—277. *plaustris*. Horace here confuses with the origin of tragedy, τὰ ἐκ τῶν ἀμαξῶν, a licensed kind of abuse used at many Athenian festivals.—278. *pallæ*.: so Milton, "Tragedy in sceptered *pall* comes sweeping by." *honestæ*, becoming.—279. "And raised the

stage on a platform of moderate height." *tignis*; dative.—280. *magnum loqui*, grandiloquence.—282. *in vit. lib. ecc.*, their freedom became licence. *libertas* = παρρησία. *vim* = ὀβρις: insult.—283. *lex*, viz. μὴ κωμωδεῖσθαι ὀνομασί τινα, was passed several times; for the last time, under the Thirty Tyrants. There was probably no comic chorus after B.C. 390. *Turpiter*: "For it was a disgrace to it that it could only be successful as long as it was personal."—288. *prætextas*; for *prætextatas*. *prætex.* were tragedies with Roman characters; *crepidatæ*, with Greek: *togatæ*, comedies with Roman characters; *palliatæ*, with Greek. If the *togatæ* were taken from high life, they were called *trabeatæ*; if from low, *tabernariæ*. *docere fabulam* = διδάσκειν ἥδον.—292. *Pompilius*: Calpus, a mythical son of Numa Pompilius, was the reputed ancestor of the Calpurnii Pisones. On the nominative, cf. Zumpt, 492.—294. *Perfectum*; proleptic: "has not ten times polished exactly, (*ad un.*; cf. on S. i. 5. 82,) till it be perfect;" or it may mean, "after you have completed it." *Præsectum* is another reading.—300. *tribus*; for any number.—296. Cf. Cic. de Divin. i. 37. 80, and De Orat. ii. 46. 194; where Democ. is said to have asserted the necessity of an *inflammatio animorum*, or *afflatus furoris*: Shakespeare's *frenzy*, which Horace has pushed to insanity.—297. *ponere c.*, don't care to cut.—302. *bilem*; for *bile*. The sense is: "Fool that I am to take any measures to keep myself *sanus*."—303. *verum Nil t.*, but it's no such great matter.—304. A similar saying is recorded of Socrates, when he was asked why he taught oratory, and yet did not speak.—306. "Though I write nothing myself, I will teach the duty and office of one who does."—307. *opes*, materials.—308. *quo virtus*, whither knowledge, and ignorance, each lead.—314. *conscripti*, a senator; from the phrase *patres conscripti*: the singular is not found elsewhere in this sense.—315. *in bellum*; "locum quo quis;

mittitur; *ad bellum finem mittendi indicat.* D."—317. "I shall bid the learned imitator (i. e. one who knows the rules of art) look to the pattern of life and manners (i. e. nature), and hence draw living words." *vivas*: "vere naturales," says Orelli. Cf. "*vivos vultus*," *Æn.* iv. 849. But perhaps = *validas*, striking.—319. "Sometimes a play that is pretty in its commonplaces (striking in its gnomes), and exact in its characters;" cf. v. 156.—320. *Veneris*, grace.—321. *oblectare* implies an effort or design to please; *delectare* does not.—323. *ore rotundo*, with terse elegance; in rounded phrase: Pope's "roundly smooth;" the *στρογγύλη λέξις* of the Greeks.—324. *nullius*, of nothing: an uncommon use.—325. *longis rat.*, by tedious calculations.—326. *centum*: indefinitely, the smallest.—327. The *quincunx* was five ounces; the *triens*, four ounces, or the third of a pound; *semis*, six ounces, or half-a-pound.—328. *Pot. dix.*, you used to know. Others understand the boy to have answered "*quatuor*;" on which the master gives the proper term: "Well! but you might have said."—329. *Redit*, is added.—332. *linen. cedro*, to be smeared with oil of cedar; cf. *Vitr.* ii. 9. 13, "*Ex cedro oleum, quod cedrium dicitur, nascitur, quo reliquæ res cum sunt unctæ, uti etiam libri, a tineis et a carie non læduntur.*"—335. *cito*; to be taken with *percipiant*.—337. Cf. Boileau, A. P., ch. i., "*Tout ce qu'on dit de trop est fade et rebutant, L'esprit rassasié le rejette à l'instant.*"—340. *pransæ*; active: cf. S. i. 6. 127. *Lamia*: a hobgoblin, with the body of a woman and the legs of an ass.—341. *seniorum*. In the classes of S. Tullius, those who had passed their forty-fifth year were put in the *clas. senior*.—342. *Rhamnes*, the highest of the three centuries of knights, instituted by Romulus. *Celsi*, mighty. *austera* = *σκληρά*, dry.—343. *omne t. punctum*, "he gains all points;" he has carried every vote. Votes were marked by dots; cf. E. ii. 2. 99. Cf. Pope;

"And if it can at once both please and preach."—345. *meret æra*, gains money for the Sosii; cf. E. i. 20. 2.—346. *long. pror. ævum*; for *in ævum l. pror.*: so Cic. Cat. ii. 5, "propagare reip. sæcula." Trans.: "And gives the well-known writer a long age of fame."—347. Cf. Pope, Essay ii.:—

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be;"

and E. C. 260:—

"And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."

—349. *gravem*, a flat.—354. *peccat idem*; for *in eodem p.*: is ever committing the same fault. *scrip. lib.* was a slave kept for the purpose of copying.—357. *multum cessat*, fails much in his duty; cf. E. ii. 2. 14. *Chærilus*; cf. E. ii. 1. 232.—358. *bis tert.*; cf. on Epod. v. 33.—359. *quandoque*; for *quandocunque*; when. *dor. Hom.*, "Homer nods."—368. *Tolle memor.*, mind and accept. *certis*: "In some things that which is middling and tolerable is allowed."—371. *Messalæ*, viz. M. Valerius Messala Corvinus; cf. S. i. 10. 29; Dic. Biog.—372. *in pretio est*, he has his worth. *poëtis*; cf. S. i. 1. 19, and Zumpt, 600.—375. *crassum*, thick. *Sardo*: "Corsicum et Sardinum mel pessimi saporis est;" cf. Vir. E. 7. 41. *pupaver*; cf. Plin. H. N. xix. 8. 53: "Papaveris candidi semen tostum in secunda mensa cum melle apud antiquos dabatur."—376. *duci*; cf. E. ii. 2. 202.—377. *natum*, followed by *in*; C. i. 27. 1. *juvandis* seems here to mean "delighting;" but this is a low view of poetry.—381. *coronæ*, the bystanders; as E. i. 18. 53.—383. *census equestrem*, rated at a knight's fee, 400,000 sesterces. The *præsertim* is ironical: "Besides, he's a man of property; quite an amiable character, I assure you."—385. *dices* refers rather to the diction; *facies* to the whole poem.—387. *Mæci*, Mæcius Tarpæ; cf. S. i. 10. 38.—388. *pre-*

matur, "let it be kept in your desk."—390. *edideris*, published.—391. *sacer*, priest.—392. *victu fædo*, living like beasts.—398. *Concub. vago*, promiscuous intercourse; cf. *venerem incertam*, S. i. 3. 109.—399. *ligno*. The laws of Solon were written in verse, and on wooden tablets called *ἄξοι* or *κύρβεις*.—402. *Tyrtæus*, an Athenian who lived about B.C. 680, and composed martial strains for the Spartans in the second Messenian war.—403. *sortes*, oracles; cf. vs. 219.—404. *viæ via*: alluding to the gnomic poets, Solon, Theognis, &c. *gratia r.*: by Pindar, Simonides, Bacchylides.—405. *ludus*, sc. *scenicus*.—406. *et finis* = *qui finis esset*. Most of the great festivals of antiquity were held about the close of the harvest.—409. Cf. Pope: "There is a happiness as well as care."—410. *possit*: most MSS. read *prosit*.—411. *conjurat*, works with it.—417. *Occupet ex. scabies*, "plague take the hindmost;" an expression taken from children's sport, (as E. i. 1. 59). This line is Horace's own addition; its force is, "And, in plain English, to confess that you don't know what you have not been taught."—422. *unctum*, sc. *cibum*: who can elegantly set out a dainty banquet; cf. E. i. 15. 44. Others understand *convivam*, from E. i. 17. 12.—423. *levi pro paupere*, to become surety for a poor man of small credit.—425. *beatus*, the rich man.—428. *Pulchre*, lovely! admirable! Rightly put.—430. *tundet*, he will stamp.—431. *conducti*, hired; viz. the *præfice*: the Irish "keeners." The masculine is used indefinitely.—433. *Derisor* = *εἰρων*, the one who is laughing in his sleeve shews more emotion (*move-tur*).—434. *urgere cul.*, ply with many a cup.—436. *An*: this use is confined to the poets and later prose.—437. *animi sub v.*, the real satire cloaked by the applause.—438. Cf. c. i. 24.—439. *negares*, sc. *si*: "If you said you could do no better, and had twice or thrice tried in vain."—440. *jubebat*; cf. Zumpt, 519, s. f.—442. *vertere*, to alter; from

the phrase *stilum vertere*.—444. *Quin amares*, Why should not you love? The *quin* depends on a *non prohibebat*, to be inferred from the preceding line.—445. *inertes*, pointless.—446. *duras*, harsh. *in.*, unpolished. — 452. *excep. sinis.*, taken ill. The *semel* implies that the ridicule once excited will not cease.—453. *morbis regius*, the jaundice; so called from the costly remedies they used.—454. *fanaticus error*, frenzy; an use derived from the frantic rites of the priests of Cybele, *ir. Dian.*, lunacy.—457. *sublimis*, with his head in the air, *ruot.*, "middle;" with the sense, "for his own benefit,"—459. *longum clamet*, cries so as to be heard afar; cf. *μακρὸν αὖς*.—462. *an*; cf. vs. 436.—465. *frigidus*, happening to be cold. Empedocles is said to have thrown himself into Ætna, that he might be thought to have been taken up into heaven.—467. *idem occidenti*; a Greek construction; *ταὐτὸ πρὸς τῷ ἀποκτείνοντι*. This is the only spondaic verse in Horace; cf. E. i. 20. 16.—471. "Whether he has polluted his father's ashes, or impiously disturbed a sad bidental," i. e. an altar erected on a place that had been struck by lightning.

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